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WARNING ON RETALIATORY STEPS TO U.S. MISSILES

PM031055 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jun 83 p 3

["Abbreviated reprint" of article by V. Ivanov in NOVOYE VREMYA No 23: "Washington Deadlocks; What Stands Behind the Notorious 'Russian Intractability'"]

[Text] At all negotiations connected in one way or another with curbing the arms race, Washington is steering an unconstructive, obstructionist line. This applies to U.S. behavior at the talks in Geneva, Vienna, and Madrid, and at other international forums.

What has the time mainly been spent on? It took 18 months for the U.S. delegation to ultimately stop insisting on the "zero option," which all that time has blocked the talks' progress because it provided for the deployment of new U.S. missiles and at the same time for the Soviet Union's unilateral disarmament. It was exchanged for another option known to be unacceptable to the other side -- the "interim option" this time.

Why are they coming out with proposals which put the other side in an unequal position? Obviously because they are not seeking an agreement based on the only acceptable principle of parity and identical security. They are seeking something else -- to deploy the new medium-range missiles in West Europe come what may. With the aid of these missiles brought up to the USSR's borders, they are counting on "supplementing" their strategic arms arsenals and thus trying to secure military superiority on both a European regional and a global scale. The deployment of these missiles, the Soviet Government statement published recently notes, would produce a major change in the situation in Europe, sharply aggravate the nuclear confrontation, and increase the risk of war.

And so 18 months elapsed removing the unacceptable "zero option" from the agenda. A little more than 6 months is left to perform the same operation on the "interim" option, because at the end of 1983 Washington and its obedient NATO partners firmly intend to begin the planned deployment of the new U.S. missiles. This intention was also confirmed at the conference of the "Seven" in Williamsburg. Of course, efforts are beginning to justify the missiles' deployment in advance by reference to the fruitless -- and also planned -- outcome of the Geneva talks and "the Russians' intractability." Yet the "intractable Russians" have been concerned for the umpteenth time to facilitate the reaching of an accord in Geneva. On the eve of the new round the Soviet Union expressed the readiness to agree on parity of nuclear potentials in Europe in terms of both delivery vehicles and warheads, counting, of course, the analogous armaments of Britain and France, whose nuclear forces oppose the USSR on the continent. Nor does the USSR claim a single medium-range aircraft or a single airborne nuclear warhead more than the NATO countries would have.

What do we hear in response? The West seems prepared to offer some faint praise to the new Soviet proposals. But you do not reach agreement on praise alone. And that praise is rendered worthless by the fact that NATO circles have again begun to say in unison: This is not yet Moscow's "last word." They say that they can try to extract more if pressure is brought to bear properly by all of NATO en masse. But for some reason they believe that Washington has put all its cards on the table, exhausting its possibilities, and has said its last word, after which there is nothing more to say. Does it not occur to these people who like to have "the last word" that they may be making a miscalculation, and a big one at that?

After all, the Soviet Union's last word could consist of retaliatory measures -- justified from the viewpoint of law and morality, and from the viewpoint of observing European and all international stability and security. That is precisely what is said most clearly in the Soviet Government statement. If the NATO "twin track decision" is implemented, our country will be obliged to revise the decision it took last year on a unilateral moratorium on the further deployment of medium-range weapons in the European zone. The need would also arise to implement, by agreement with other Warsaw Pact states, other measures to deploy additional weapons with a view to creating the necessary counterweight to the growing grouping of U.S. forward-based nuclear weapons in Europe and the other NATO countries' nuclear armaments. It would also be necessary, the statement emphasizes, to take the necessary retaliatory steps in respect of the territory of the United States itself.

Washington's stance at the Soviet-U.S. talks on strategic arms limitation and reduction, also under way in Geneva, is wholly aimed not at reaching an honest accord but at obtaining one-sided military advantages. The U.S. proposals are aimed not at halting but essentially further spurring on the strategic arms race along lines which the United States considers to be to its advantage.

In view of the growing threat to the USSR's security and that of its allies, the Soviet Union is faced with the need to take retaliatory steps to strengthen its defense capability, notably through the deployment of appropriate new strategic systems. These steps are dictated by the situation which is actually taking shape and will be its response to U.S. actions.

In taking these enforced steps the Soviet Union at the same time confirms the unvarying nature of its principled approach to the problem of strategic nuclear arms limitation and reduction. It advocates thoroughgoing reductions of these arms in their entire complex, in the interests of enhancing overall military strategic stability while strictly observing the principle of equality and identical security.

'Inevitable Consequences'

LD012051 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 28 May 83

[From the Vremya newscast, by political observer Georgiy Zubkov]

[Text] Good evening, comrades. Maintaining peace is the task of all states. It is not yet too late to halt the dangerous exacerbation of the situation. The Soviet Union will not permit the balance of forces to be disturbed. The full text of or reports on the Soviet Government statement are published under headlines like these in the foreign press. These headlines reflect the main ideas and chief proposals in the statement -- to find a solution to the urgent tasks of arms limitation and reduction. Our country is doing everything toward this end. The Washington administration and its NATO allies have chosen another position and another course. The Soviet Government statement points out that at all negotiations directly or indirectly connected with cubring the arms race -- in Geneva, in Vienna and in Madrid -- the U.S. Administration is pursuing a line directed not toward an honest accord, but toward achieving unilateral military advantages. Washington's actions, too, are wholly aimed at altering the existing nuclear balance in the West's favor.

Threats to the security of our country and of our allies are growing, and the Soviet Union is faced with the need to take retaliatory measures to strengthen its defense capability.

Such steps on the Soviet Union's part, the statement emphasizes, are dictated by the emerging situation and will constitute its reply to American actions. Thus, the development, manufacture, and introduction of new American strategic weapons will entail the deployment of corresponding new Soviet systems. The decision by the United States and NATO to start deploying new American missiles in Europe, if it is carried out, will force the Soviet Union to reconsider the decision adopted last year regarding the unilateral moratorium on further deployment of medium-range systems in the European zone. The need would also arise, by agreement with other Warsaw Pact member countries, to implement other measures as well to deploy additional means, and also retaliatory measures having in mind the territory of the United States of America itself.

The sole aim of all these retaliatory measures, as the Soviet Government statement points out, is to prevent the established balance of forces from being disturbed. The Soviet Union expresses the hope that the United States and its NATO allies will carefully weigh the consequences which would inevitably ensue from the realization of their plans to deploy new American missiles in Western Europe, and will respond to the constructive Soviet proposals. As the first, easiest to implement and at the same time effective step, a freeze on nuclear arms is once again proposed.

The press, radio and television in the West assess the Soviet Government statement to be new evidence of our country's love of peace and of a responsible approach to problems touching upon the destiny of all mankind.

U.S. NUCLEAR MISSILES SAID TARGETED ON FRG, ITALY

PM021136 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Jun 83 Morning Edition p 4

[A. Itskov "International Commentary": "Real Realities"]

[Text] To burn in the infernal conflagration resulting from an explosion of a nuclear missile marked "made in the U.S." is by no means a hypothetical possibility for many inhabitants of West European countries. And if nuclear war breaks out, the most likely theater of military operations will be the territory of countries such as West Germany and Italy, which will be turned into ruins by American Pershings exploding literally a matter of hours after the start of a conflict.... No, these are not extracts from military adventure fiction. They are perfectly real. The safe of present U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger, so the Western press maintains, contains a top secret plan of operations for the rendering of support by forces of an "unconventional type" -- a plan which he inherited from previous American administrations. It is a question of American Directive 10-1 and its appendixes, whose provisions are valid right up until the beginning of the next century. It is clear from these documents, as well as from a number of other equally secret Pentagon materials, that the United States has "strategic targets in West European countries" which, in the event of a nuclear conflict, will be "hit with nuclear and chemical weapons." The Italian magazine PANORAMA once counted five of these "strike zones" in its own country, which prompted it to analyze U.S. military-strategic plans with regard to its West European allies. The magazine's conclusions were terrifying: By decision of Pentagon strategists, American Pershings from any base in West Germany, for example, can wipe many Italian cities, such as Bologna for example, off the face of the earth. And the United States has more than enough nuclear means to conduct such operations "in the event of extraordinary situation" even without the knowledge and consent of NATO countries' governments. In this connection PANORAMA drew its readers' attention to a significant "detail." At the beginning of the seventies the United States already had approximately 23,000 nuclear warheads in West European countries.

However, as the magazine points out, far from all of these warheads were planned for use against military targets in Warsaw Pact countries. Where, then, were the remainder to be aimed? "To Europe's great misfortune," states the magazine, answering its own question, "at the European theater of military operations!"

But this is far from the end of the matter. Literally in the last few days the American mass media, referring to speeches by high-ranking representatives of the Reagan administration during closed hearings in Congress, have been writing that after Pershing and cruise missiles the United States intends, "with a view to further modernizing its nuclear arsenals in West Europe," to deploy battlefield neutron weapons here -- in other words, tactical neutron weapons. The American Administration is known to have asked Congress to allocate additional appropriations to the tune of $47.5 million in 1984 for the production of neutron ammunition, and a committee of the U.S. House of Representatives has already approved that request. In the next few days this draft law will be considered by the corresponding Senate committee. The American press makes no secret of the fact that these new, refined instruments of death are earmarked for "possible deployment in Europe." And it is certainly not ruled out in this connection that the Italian "strike zones" named by PANORAMA, on which the American missiles are targeted, will be subjected to "treatment" with American neutron weapons in the event of "extraordinary circumstances."

The secret American nuclear plans, which have become world public property, are giving rise to a broad wave of indignation and protest. A mass peace march took place in Italy recently from Palermo to Genoa on the initiative of the Christian Association of Italian Working People. It was supported by public, trade union, and religious organizations not only in Italy but also in many other countries. People of good will in West Europe understand perfectly that American nuclear missiles represent a great danger, for they are directed against them too!

SOVIET WEEKLY INTERVIEWS NATO'S JOSEPH LUNS

PM011345 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 1 Jun 83 p 10

[Interview with NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns by Vladimir Lomeyko, under the rubric "Reportage From on Stage and Behind the Scenes": "The NATO Theater: Actors and Gladiators" -- conducted at Luns' Brussels residence; date not specified]

[Excerpt] Inviting me into his office, Joseph Luns handed me the text of his answers to my questions. On studying them I noticed that I had received no answer to many questions, while in a number of cases the answers were contrary to known facts. That is why, at the outset, I asked about the possibility of conducting a free conversation, but this was refused. The secretary general's aide who was present at the meeting again insisted:

"Apart from the written interview, no supplementary questions to the NATO secretary general."

"So who, if not the NATO leaders, will explain NATO's contradictory policy?"

Little by little a conversation with J. Luns began, and it lasted over an hour. An account of this would undoubtedly be of interest to readers, since a free conversation, unlike a written interview, reveals not only the interviewees' train of thought, but their readiness to discuss or to avoid questions which are unpleasnat to them, contradictions in their reasoning, and the convincing or vulnerable nature of their arguments.

But you cannot abide by your own rules in someone else's house, particularly when the house is NATO's, and at the end of the conversation I was again told:

"Oral remarks are not for quoting."

Why was I refused the right to record the conversation and quote it? Was it not because many of my questions went unanswered, and when I asked for an explanation of the contradiction between NATO's words and deeds, I heard nothing convincing in reply?

I then told the NATO secretary general's aide that it is a question of things too important for me and my compatriots to confine ourselves to listening to starry-eyed phrases about NATO's love of peace, the more so since these phrases run counter to official Pentagon documents and the statements of American leaders and prominent specialists. That is why, for the sake of truth, I am forced to compare what I have heard with the facts. The nuclear threat hangs over us all. And there is only one way out -- to avert the danger by joint efforts before it is too late. To this end, dialogue is necessary.

Dialogue -- that is the essence of the Warsaw Pact countries' proposals, put forward in Prague in January this year -- proposals to which no answer has yet been given.

Dialogue -- that is what I, too, sought in the NATO headquarters. Here, too, it was refused.

Only a written interview!

Well, the written interview is eloquent in its own way. On reading it you see that the language used on stage in the NATO theater today is the language of hypocrites, in which the characters talk about peace while preparing for war.

I present, reader, an interview with Joseph Luns, plus my own observations, which spring to mind after Mr Luns' answers.

An Interview, With Author's Notes for Producers

Question: For all our different convictions, we live in one world, a world which is threatened by catastrophe in the event of nuclear war. The Soviet Union believes there will be no winner in a nuclear war. It proposes ending the philosophy and policy of military rivalry and reducing nuclear potentials in Europe. But NATO -- and Western specialists themselves note this -- continues to adhere to the strategy of deterrence with respect to the socialist countries, right up to the use of a massive retaliatory strike. While the politicians in NATO countries talk about peace, military circles are talking about victory in nuclear war. Who is to be believed?

Answer: First, I would like to note that NATO's main task is to prevent not only nuclear war, but any war. We, too, believe there can be no winner in a nuclear war, and therefore every effort must be made to improve East-West relations and considerably reduce nuclear weapons arsenals on both sides. Corresponding proposals were made within the framework of the program for peace and freedom by the heads of state and government of the 16 NATO-member countries on 10 June 1982. And the Western proposals at the Geneva talks pursue the goal of reducing and -- as, for instance, in the sphere of medium-range weapons -- completely eliminating nuclear weapons. People in West Europe and North America regard the constantly growing, modernized Soviet nuclear systems as a serious potential threat.

The Atlantic alliance's policy is, therefore, aimed at establishing equilibrium at the lowest possible level. We hope that the Soviet side will take constructive steps for its part, too, within the framework of the current arms control talks, in order to achieve this goal.

[Lomeyko comment] Permit me, Mr Luns -- it is clear that your task is to make NATO look as peace-loving as pos ible. But the facts go against you. French Admiral Antoine Sanguinetti, former commander of the Mediterranean fleet, in an interview for the American magazine IN THESE TIMES, citing a talk with NATO officers, accused the United States of intending to kindle a nuclear war in central Europe: "They told me quite seriously that '...one fine day the Americans will take it into their heads to destroy Europe....'"

And Reagan's advisers Colin (S.) Gray and Kit (Peyn) wrote in the article "Victory Is Possible": "The United States is planning a victory over the Soviet Union, at a price which will subsequently enable the United States to recover its might."

In response to the world public's indignation people in Washington started dodging about to cover their tracks, but did not give up their incendiary plans. Here is what Paul Warnke, former director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, said on this question: "A few days after Defense Secretary Weinberger and President Reagan stated that there can be no winner in a nuclear war, it became known that the National Security Council had recommended a strategy giving us the potential to wage a protracted nuclear war and win it. This is simply idiocy. This is a recommendation of total madness."

So, Mr Luns, you can indulge in peace-loving expressions as much as you like, but the whole world knows about the American directives on "limited," "protracted," and now "space" nuclear war. Is not the United States appropriating some $1.6 trillion in the next 5 years for new armaments, rejecting the USSR's proposal to freeze nuclear potentials? And how can Soviet people trust NATO's peace-loving statements when a secret Pentagon directive for 1984-89 says: "The United States must take the upper hand in strategic nuclear war with the USSR and have the potential to make the Soviet Union stop military operations on terms advantageous to the United States"?

So you, Mr Luns, talk about equilibrium, while your friend Mr Weinberger intends to take the upper hand and dictate terms to us. Whom are we supposed to believe?

And you, too, show a lack of coordination. You say that in Geneva the West is pursuing the goal of completely eliminating medium-range nuclear weapons. But here is the rub -- the Atlantic alliance will not even hear about the complete elimination of nuclear weapons -- both medium-range and tactical -- which is what the Soviet Union proposes. In reality the U.S. proposal implies the complete elimination of only the Soviet medium-range missiles, and leaves American forward-based systems untouched. And the American side totally ignores the British and French missiles and aircraft. Esteemed gentlemen, do not take us for simpletons!

It is precisely the U.S. lack of political will and commitment to an agreement with the USSR which is obstructing the Geneva talks. How else can Washington's reluctance to respond to the USSR's repeated peace initiatives be explained? As Comrade Yu.V. Andropov noted, the Soviet Union is ready to reach agreement on the equality of nuclear potentials in Europe both in terms of delivery vehicles and in terms of warheads, taking account, of course, of the relevant British and French armaments. With the implementation of these proposals, there would be considerably fewer medium-range missiles and warheads mounted on them in the European part of the Soviet Union than there were prior to 1976, when we did not have the SS-20 missiles.

Question: On the basis of the desire to lessen international tension, the USSR has renounced the first use of nuclear weapons, and the Warsaw Pact countries proposed, in Prague, the conclusin of a treaty on the nonuse of military force and on maintaining relations of peace, which would undoubtedly help to strengthen trust. NATO rejected this. At the same time NATO politicians state that the North Atlantic bloc will not be the first to use weapons.

Answer: The statement you refer to, from the Bonn summit meeting, indeed proclaims solemnly that the Atlantic alliance will never use its weapons except in self-defense. This statement applies to both conventional and nuclear weapons. If the NATO region is not subjected to attack, matters on our side will never reach the point of the use of any weapons. But if -- God forbid -- an attack is ever made on our territory, the NATO members will be forced to use the necessary means to defend themselves. This alone, and nothing else, is NATO's aim. At the current arms control talks in Geneva and also at the Vienna talks on reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe and at the Madrid meeting, the Western side has submitted a number of concrete, verifiable confidence-building measures. A general nonaggression treaty would only contain solemn statements on renouncing the use of force, which the Soviet Union, like the NATO states, has signed in the UN Charter and the Helsinki Final Act. The Warsaw Pact and the North Atlantic pact also contain a clear renunciation of the threat and the use of force. So we will adhere to the agreements concluded. The confidence-building measures proposed by the Western side would then help provide concrete safeguards for peace, if both sides agree to the verification we have proposed.

[Lomeyko comment] Words, words .... But it does not hang together. Last summer in Bonn, the NATO ruling clique swore to its love of peace, yet 3 months earlier Weinberger signed the aforementioned secret Pentagon directive for 1984-88. That directive said: "Plans should be elaborated for the first use of theater nuclear forces and their possible subsequent use, which will give the national command the opportunity to use theater nuclear forces flexibly at various levels."

There it is in black and white: "Plans for the FIRST [printed in boldface] use of nuclear forces." And even earlier, in October 1981, in an interview for NBC television, Weinberger stated quite frankly : "It is simply a fact -- however unfortunate and terrible it may look for the world -- that nuclear weapons could be used in a war which, for a certain time, would be confined to the European theater of operations."

So much for "God forbid"!

Is not that why NATO refuses, on various pretexts, to conclude a treaty on the nonuse of military force with the Warsaw Pact Organization and to follow the USSR's example and pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons -- because this runs counter to Pentagon directives and the Atlantic alliance's plans?

Two opposite lines clash in Europe -- and throughout the world -- today. The USSR and its allies tirelessly proposed lowering the level of military confrontation on the basis of equality and equal security. And NATO, with talk of the need to defend itself, builds up its armaments and seeks to deploy new American missiles in West Europe, including Pershing II missiles, which are first-strike weapons. Or, Mr Luns, does this, too, count as a confidence-buiding measure according to NATO terminology?

Question: The new NATO "air-land battle" doctrine adopted as the basis of NATO policy at the Brussels summit in December 1982, in the assessment of Western experts, provides for a first strike and combines the use of nuclear, chemical, and conventional arms. Many Western military experts believe that this doctrine, combined with the new Pershing II and cruise missiles, increases the likelihood of war in Europe.

Answer: NATO, contrary to your assumption, did not adopt a new military doctrine in December 1982. The defensive strategy of the Atlantic alliance is fundamentally unchanged. But it must constantly take into account the military capabilities of the potential enemy. We observe with great concern that the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact members constantly strengthen and qualitatively improve their military capabilities in all spheres, in the field of conventional and chemical arms as well as in the field of nuclear arms. I would like it to be understood that we have to regard this mighty Soviet military potential as a threat. The likelihood of war which you speak of, if it is growing, is growing, in our opinion, not because of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles, which have not been installed yet, but because of the constantly increasing number of Soviet SS-20 missiles.

[Lomeyko comment] So should we not believe our own eyes? I have in front of me THE NEW YORK TIMES newspaper. An article by military observer Drew Middleton discusses the new U.S. strategy "air-land battle." Here is the February 1983 issue of the reputable French journal LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE. An article entitled "The New 'Air-Land Battle' Doctrine" says: "The American Army has adopted a new offensive combat doctrine which has become known as 'air-land battle.' Although the U.S. allies played no part in its elaboration, the NATO countries' defense ministers have decided to adopt it as the basis of their joint policy. This decision was taken at their Brussels summit in December 1982. In the view of certain observers this will step up the threat of war -- even nuclear war -- because of the emphasis the doctrine places on offensive operations." John (Mirskhaymer), a Harvard University military expert, has explained frankly that this new doctrine "virtually represents a call for a preemptive attack."

The MILITARY REVIEW (the journal of the U.S. Armed Forces -- V.L.) confirms that the new doctrine "envisages for the United States not only the possibility of first use of nuclear weapons (the previous doctrine provided for that too), but also the possibility of making a first strike."

So all the Western experts are writing about the new NATO doctrine and only the NATO secretary general has not heard about it. Or prefers not to hear, since it is not very pleasant to explain it. He talks with all the more "concern" of the mighty Soviet potential. Yet it is well known that the USSR has never been the first to create any new type of weapon, and has only been forced to modernize its armaments in the interests of maintaining parity. But while adopting these enforced retaliatory measures the Soviet Union tirelessly proposes sharply reducing the potentials of confrontation. As Comrade Yu. V. Andropov has noted, if our most far-reaching proposal were to be adopted, no types of nuclear weapons -- either medium-range or tactical -- would be left on the European Continent.

Question: As is known, the Soviet Union is prepared not to have in the European zone a single missile or a single aircraft more than the NATO countries have. At the same time the U.S. "zero option" does not take account of either the American forward-based nuclear system or the British or French nuclear forces, which, even in the view of many Western politicians and military figures, is not fair and does not accord with the principles of equality and identical security. Is not this approach explained by the lack of political will to achieve a mutually acceptable agreement -- the more so in that practical preparations for the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles are already in full swing?

Answer: On the question of medium-range missiles, I would first like to point out that NATO linked its 12 December 1979 decision on modernization with the withdrawal from Europe of 1,000 nuclear warheads and with a proposal to the Soviet Union for talks on the mutual renunciation of such missiles. I wish the Soviet Union had made a similar proposal for talks when it started planning and building the SS-20 missiles after the conclusion of the SALT I Treaty and during the SALT II talks and the talks on the Helsinki agreement. The Western proposal for talks was accepted by the Soviet Union only after the deployment of many of its new medium-range missiles. And during the current Geneva talks the Soviet monopoly of medium-range ground-based missiles has constantly widened. The Soviet Union also has a large number of nuclear-armed aircraft which considerably exceed the comparable American potential. So in this sphere there is a Soviet predominance which causes us concern. In this connection, permit me to observe that the relatively small number of British and French strategic nuclear weapons serve the national defense of those countries and therefore cannot be the subject of Soviet-American arms control talks. If the Soviet Union does not agree to give up super-arming, in the interests of equilibrium in Europe the West will be forced -- as was decided in December 1979 -- to start deploying medium-range nuclear missiles. The Western side will do all it can, for its part, to ensure success at the Geneva talks in the interests of strengthening security and stability.

[Lomeyko comment] Honey is sweet, but the bee stings, as the saying goes! NATO is fond of using the withdrawal of 1,000 nuclear warheads from Europe to confirm its love of peace. But the whole question is why they were withdrawn. Was it not in order to be able to install cruise and Pershing II missiles in their place?

A study carried out for the North Atlantic Assembly established that these weapons are not sufficiently accurate and show too high a degree of scattering, so that your own positions are threatened. So God can have them -- we don't need them!

The West German magazine STERN described the act of withdrawing hopelessly outdated nuclear warheads as a "theatrical gesture."

As for the story of talks on medium-range nuclear systems, the USSR proposed starting such talks long before the NATO missile decision. But at that time NATO, under U.S. pressure, rejected this proposal, since Washington had an interest in deploying its Pershing II and cruise missiles in West Europe.

Colin Gray, one of the fathers of the nuclear first-strike strategy and victory in nuclear war, stated: "NATO must have a considerable proportion of these 572 missiles regardless of whether the number of Soviet SS-20 missiles is reduced to zero."

That is the crux of the matter. NATO needs the new missiles in order to achieve superiority over the USSR, so it puts forward proposals which are unacceptable to the USSR, like the "zero" and "interim" options, and pushes through new programs for super-arming while talking unctuously about its love of peace.

It knows very well that no Soviet predominance exists.

Secret NATO documents like the "Study -- East-West" admit the existence of equilibrium between the two blocs, including equilibrium in terms of the total potential of all nuclear delivery vehicles, aircraft included. But directives are issued on the "Soviet threat" for the benefit of the outside world.

As for the British and French missiles, General Rogers, commander in chief of NATO Armed Forces in Europe, himself admitted in an ABC interview in February this year that in the Russians' place he would certainly take them into account. So, gentlemen, don't be like grandpa Shchukarya in "Virgin Soil Upturned," who, when he was caught making soup from frogs, pointed to a frog's leg and asserted: "That's just appearance."

As for your intentions in Geneva, Mr Luns, THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote on 1 March that "President Reagan started these talks mainly in order to gain time for the deployment of new American ground-based missiles on the European Continent."

By hook or crook the Americans want to make their NATO allies deploy the new missiles in the Old World. Why? John Steinbruner believes that "Pershing II-missiles are indisputably a first-strike weapon which could be used or intended for use as the main strike force in a preemptive attack."

And John Steinbruner is far from sympathetic toward the Soviet Union. He is a professor at the Brookings Institute [Washington] and, moreover, a Pentagon expert.

Other, similar admissions could be cited to refute Mr Luns' sham love of peace. We will confine ourselves to just two. In his election program Reagan stated: "We will seek to increase defense spending, which would be sufficient ultimately to achieve a position of military superiority, total military and technological superiority, over the Soviet Union."

Vice President George Bush: "It is necessary to ensure the possibility of the survival of the Supreme Command, the possibility of preserving industrial potential, and the protection of a certain percentage of citizens, and to possess sufficient might in terms of weapons to ensure greater damage to the opposite side than it can inflict on us -- that is the path the winner will take in a nuclear war."

Here I can only echo Paul Warnke's words -- this is a "recommendation of complete madness."

In the official North Atlantic bloc glossary the concept "theater of NATO military operations" is current, by which they mean the Old World, Europe. In NATO documents I keep coming across the abbreviation TNF, which means "theater nuclear forces," or nuclear forces deployed in Europe and intended for Europe.

But the original sense of the concept "theater," which has always been associated, for all peoples, with plays, is not yet obsolete. Not for nothing, when a performance is put on instead of serious action, do people exclaim: "Nothing but theater." As they are saying now, for instance, about the American delegation's play at the Geneva talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe.

In the North Atlantic bloc, from the moment of its creation, both meanings of this word have been taken up. And they are complementary. Politicians organize a theater in which the main characters make utterances in ambiguous language -- that is, they say one thing ("equality, disarmament, peace") and imply another ("superiority, the arms race, deterrence up to the point of war"). And while on the stage of this theater the latest show is being acted out on the evergreen theme "the Russian bear tries to gobble up Little Red NATO-hood," behind the scenes a horror show is being rehearsed. At any moment, at a wave of the Washington producer's hand, the stage could make a 180-degree turn and show Europe in the guise of an arena of military operations where NATO gladiators terrifyingly brandish American nuclear weapons, risking destroying not only themselves, but the defenseless audience.

But life is too unique and priceless a gift to each person to be played out on the brink of the abyss. That is why more and more people are taking to the streets to protest, being reluctant to see Europe as a theater of military operations. That is why banners saying "To be or NATO be!" [slogan printed in English] are being raised increasingly frequently over the columns of demonstrators. Shakespeare's great "To be or not to be?" is now, for them, equivalent to "To be or, because of NATO, not to be!"

PRAVDA REJECTS REAGAN VIEW OF EUROMISSILES

PM031035 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jun 83 First Edition p 5

[Yevgeniy Rusakov "Commentator's Column": "Under Cover of Demagoguery"]

[Text] In an interview with a group of U.S. journalists after the conclusion of the Williamsburg meeting, U.S. President R. Reagan confirmed again that his country intends to deploy new missiles in Europe. He also repeated the demagogic claim, already set in motion by Washington, that such actions would supposedly lead to success in the talks on arms control with the Soviet Union.

The U.S. President's declaration is an eloquent dialogue to the meeting of the "Seven" at which Washington, by twisting its partners' arms, forced all the leaders of the largest capitalist states to sign for the first time a kind of Western militarist manifesto. Washington hopes to use this manifesto to stifle the peoples' resistance and create additional U.S. potential for military aggression in Europe.

This declaration by the U.S. President is yet another form of hypocrisy which shows how Washington and its allies are trying to convince the world public of the inevitability of the arms race. The most dangerous weapons are presented as "trumps" for the talks and a means of "convincing" the Soviet Union. In accordance with this fearful logic, the Washington administration is deliberately torpedoing the achievement of any agreement at the talks and presenting the deadlock at the talks as a way toward agreement.

According to THE WASHINGTON POST, a highly placed administration spokesman who accompanied U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger on his recent visit to West Europe has stated that "he foresees an agreement under which the United States will, as planned, start to deploy the new Pershing II and cruise missiles in West Europe in December, but restrict their numbers in response to the Soviet Union's reduction of its missiles." Nevertheless, he stressed that "such an agreement can be reached only when the Soviet Union is convinced that the United States will otherwise deploy the nuclear missiles in full."

All this is deception pure and simple, meant to cover up the work on stationing the new missiles which has already begun.

It is well known that the Soviet Union does not at all need to be "encouraged" toward honest agreement. The recently published Soviet Government declaration once again confirms clearly and accurately our constructive position on the question of limiting medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe.

That is reality. No matter how much Washington tries to cover up its dangerous missile plans, deception remains deception.

SHITIKOV ATTENDS INTERPARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE

Speaks on Disarmament

PM011423 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 May 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent S. Dardykin dispatch: "Parliamentarians' Forum"]

[Text] Budapest [no date given] -- The future of Europe, the strengthening of security and peaceful cooperation on the continent, and progress in implementing the Final Act of the Helsinki conference -- such is the range of questions which this pretigious and representative forum of parliamentarians which opened in Budapest 30 May has to discuss.

Delegates from most European parliaments, as well as from the United States and Canada, and the representatives of a number of international organizations assembled in the hall for the sessions of the Fifth Interparliamentary Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The Soviet delegation to the conference is led by A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group. The delegation is composed of USSR Supreme Soviet deputies V.K. Akulintsev, A.V. Koop, and L.N. Tokunov.

The welcoming address to delegates was made by Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council.

Speaking at the first plenary session, A.P. Shitikov, the head of the Soviet delegation, emphasized that the present conference is taking place in conditions of the sharp exacerbation of international tension. Nuclear catastrophe is threatening not only the peoples of Europe but the whole of mankind. It is therefore, the duty of all those associated with the taking of political decisions, including parliamentarians, to apply maximum effort to secure the maintenance of peace and to strengthen international security.

The worsening international situation has come about as the result of the actions of the U.S. Administration and a number of its allies in the aggressive NATO bloc which are counting on undermining the established military-strategic balance and achieving military superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact.

The current preparations to deploy American medium-range nuclear missiles in a number of West European NATO countries present a particular danger to the cause of peace. The danger of these NATO plans lies in the fact that their implementation would serve to trigger a new cycle in the nuclear arms race in Europe as a chain reaction. The installation of the missiles in question would lead to a serious change in the situation in Europe, would sharply aggravate nuclear confrontation, and would increase the risk of the outbreak of war.

Under the influence of growing antinuclear sentiments and a widely developed antiwar movement in the world the U.S. Administration is trying to disguise its aggressive course and present itself as all but a champion of peace and disarmament, while simultaneously placing the responsibility for the increased international tension and the nuclear arms race on others.

A year ago, The Soviet Union unilaterally pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. However, this important initiative has run up against a wall of silence. How, too, can one justify the NATO countries' not having responded to date to the honest proposal, prompted by the best intentions, put forward by the Soviet Union along with the other socialist countries to conclude a treaty on the Nonuse of Military Force and on the Maintenance of Peaceful Relations Between the Warsaw Pact and NATO states?

The Warsaw Pact states are awaiting a serious and constructive reply to this important proposal. The Soviet Union advocates a just and honest program on the question of nuclear arms reduction in Europe based on the sides' equality and identical security. First and foremost, one should recall the Soviet proposal that no types of nuclear weapons at all, whether medium-range or tactical, designed to destroy targets in Europe should remain on the European Continent.

It is hardly necessary to demonstrate that the implementation of this proposal would mean the elimination of the nuclear threat to Europe, a consolidation of European security, and the strengthening of universal peace and security. Unfortunately, the United States and NATO have pretended that this proposal does not exist.

Another Soviet proposal envisages a radical threefold reduction of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe by each side. The Soviet Union is ready to come to an agreement on the equality of nuclear potentials in Europe not only with regard to delivery vehicles but with regard to warheads too, taking account, it goes without saying, of the corresponding weapons of Britain and France.

Presenting this new proposal, Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committe, warned: "Those who will again say 'no' in answer even to this proposal of ours will assume a heavy responsibility toward the peoples of Europe and of the whole world, because each week and each day that is lost in reaching agreement increases the nuclear danger."

On behalf of the Soviet parliamentarians, A.P. Shitikov emphasized that the continuation and deepening of the multilateral process begun by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe is acquiring particular significance in the present tense situation. The Soviet delegation therefore called on the parliamentarians of other states participating in the conference to make their own contribution to the swiftest conclusion of the Madrid meeting by adopting a meaningful and balanced final document, including a decision to convene a conference on measures to strengthen trust and security and on disarmament in Europe.

The Soviet Union sees the way toward this in the adoption, without any amendments whatsoever, of the modified draft final document of the Madrid meeting as submitted 15 March 1983 by the neutral and nonaligned countries. The Soviet Union believes that the Madrid meeting's success would meet all states' interests equally.

In conclusion A.P. Shitikov expressed the Soviet parliamentarians' conviction that in Europe, where states with different social systems have now been neighbors for many decades, the policy of peaceful coexistence is the only viable one.

'Coincidences, Divergences'

PM011443 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Jun 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Dispatch by correspondent S. Dardykin: "A Noble Duty -- At the Fifth Interparliamentary Conference on Cooperation and Security in Europe"]

[Text] Budapest [no date given] -- To preserve everything positive that has been brought to the peoples by the process which began with the Helsinki conference and to achieve the preservation and continuation of the policy of detente -- this thought echoed in many speeches by parliamentarians who are continuing their work at the Budapest conference. The very first plenary sessions have already defined the positions of delegations that have come to the meeting and have manifested the coincidences and divergences and views on the most acute international problems.

The file of arguments brought to the meeting by the parliamentary delegations of the socialist countries include the clear and considered initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact states. The scope of these proposals -- and this has been repeatedly stressed at the conference -- is exceptionally wide: from the real "zero option" which proposes to clear Europe altogether of medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons, to the creation of conditions for the equal security of the sides with a much lower level of nuclear armaments. It was stressed in many statements at the conference that the Soviet Union approaches the Geneva, Vienna, and Madrid talks from clear and honest positions, taking into account the legitimate interests of each side.

At the same time, the statements by some Western delegates err on the side of blatant rhetoric. Some Western orators attempted again to find the root of all the evils threatening Europe and mankind in... Afghanistan. Nothing new in these attacks, which have on many occasions received the appropriate and well-argued rebuff, but they are, nonetheless, being repeated. The same exact thing can be said about the attempts to present matters as if the difficulties at the talks emerged not as a result of the deliberate obstructionist position of the United States but supposedly in connection with the situation in Poland.

Recognizing the complexity of the international situation, some of the Western delegates called for objectivity by saying: The development of unprecedentedly large nuclear arms programs in the United States began long before the events in Afghanistan and Poland to which people are so verbosely alluding. It is the United States that is hatching plans to turn the continent of Europe into a theater of thermonuclear conflict, developing the concept of the so-called "limited war," evolving its military strategy on the basis of the mythical possibility of an unpunished "first strike," and preparing to turn outer space into an area of nuclear competition.

In agreeing to the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles on their territory, the West European NATO countries essentially emerge as captives of Washington's nuclear ambitions and actually let slip out of their hands the ability to influence the development of events and the fate of Europe. The stubborn reluctance to understand that the Euromissiles are a threat, above all to the Europeans themselves, which characterizes the position of official NATO circles, particularly alarms many delegates from these countries.

This regular conference in Budapest has gathered together European parliamentarians -- people who are attentively listened to by public opinion and governments, people playing a significant role in the elaboration and adoption of political decisions, and on whom thus depends to a significant extent the successful elimination of the military danger hanging over Europe. To do everything possible for this, is the duty of parliamentarians, the duty of all honest people.

MOSCOW HOSTS SESSION OF INTERELEKTRO COUNCIL

PM011614 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 May 83 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Strengthening Cooperation"]

[Text] A regular session of the Council of the International Organization for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation in the Electrical Engineering Industry, Interelektro, has been held in Moscow. Representatives of countries belonging to the organization from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia participated in the session. A Cuban delegation as well as representatives of the CEMA Secretariat took part in the council's work.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON NATO CONFERENCES

Objections to Communique

LD021626 Moscow TASS in English 1611 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Brussels June 2 TASS -- TASS correspondent Albert Balebanov writes: Scornfully ignoring the peoples' will for peace, the NATO member-countries have reaffirmed the aggressive bloc's decision to deploy 572 new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. The session of the NATO military Planning Committee, which ended at the NATO headquarters in Evere today and which was not attended by France, adopted a communique signalling that the North Atlantic bloc is continuing to speed up the nuclear arms race and implementing major programs of deploying latest weapons systems.

The NATO document also contains provisions designed to upset the rough parity of forces in Europe to give advantage to the North Atlantic alliance and increase the threat of a nuclear conflict in Europe. It fully ignores the constructive peace proposals of the USSR and other socialist countries. The West European countries, on whose territories Pershing 2's and cruise missiles will be sited, are being turned into Washington's nuclear hostages. The communique also indicates that NATO is not going to seek fair accords based on the principle of equality and equal security of the sides.

The NATO Military Planning Committee's session demonstrated that the Reagan administration is exerting growing pressure on its NATO partners in a bid to coerce them into aligning themselves with Washington's militarist course without any reservations. The policy of twisting arms, maintained by the White House, drew objections from a number of delegations attending the session. Denmark made a reservation in the communique, by saying that the Danish parliament refused to back the deployment of U.S. first-strike nuclear missile weapons. Spain also made a reservation. It believes, a correspondent of the West German news agency DPA reports from Brussels, that at present there is an unclarity as regards its entry in the EEC. The Spanish Government is also considering now its attitude to NATO.

On its part the Greek delegation also objected to a number of the communique's provisions, especially those concerning Soviet-U.S. negotiations in Geneva. The session's outcome is further, convincing evidence that the NATO leadership do not heed the calls of the people of their countries to put an end to the nuclear arms race.

Criticism of Denmark Scored

LD021515 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1132 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow, 2 Jun (TASS) -- TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov writes: As the British press reports today, the NATO defense ministers, gathered for a session of the NATO Eurogroup in Brussels, have expressed their "negative reaction" at the recent decision by the Danish parliament (Folketing). How did the Danish parliament anger the Atlanticists? It seems that it was because it adopted a decision obliging the country's government to come out in favor of deferring implementing of Washington's dangerous plans connected with the deployment of almost 600 new U.S. medium-range missiles in a number of countries of West Europe at the end of this year.

The Danish MPS are in favour of continuing the talks on limiting medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe now being held in Geneva, but of halting preparations for the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles on the continent. They are in favor of counting the nuclear weapons of Britain and France in evaluating the overall balance. A rational, realistic position. But just such a position, as we see, does not suit those people in NATO who are accustomed to blindly following Washington's aggressive policy.

The NATO shout addressed to Denmark has confirmed once again that the conductors of the "Atlantic ensemble" from Washington, who see strength as almost the only lever of their foreign policy, are forging straight ahead and intend, despite reason and the will of the European public, to implement at all costs their militarist designs aimed at turning West Europe into a launching pad for American missiles, and into the Pentagon's nuclear hostage. At the same time, this shout shows also that the architects of the dangerous designs are prepared, in the name of their implementation, to launch on any methods -- pressure, threats and blackmail -- in order to subordinate the policy and national interests of sovereign West European countries to the notorious "Atlantic solidarity", that is to Washington's imperialist plans and hegemonistic ambitions.

And another thing should be mentioned. As is plain from the GUARDIAN, the defense ministers of the NATO countries, in attacking Denmark, expressed themselves against "the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Europe being made too dependent on the progress of the Soviet-American talks in Geneva." Are they not trying again to drag up the known Washington "theory" which says that a situation could arise in which deployment of "Pershings" and cruise missiles will start in West Europe, while the Geneva talks will carry on of their own accord, as if nothing had happened? This is a clearly false theory, calculated to deceive the public! They cannot be unaware in the NATO capitals that with the deployment of their new missiles, the American side in effect would be undermining the nuclear arms talks. As was stressed with all clarity in the recent statement by the Soviet Government, if accord on limiting nuclear weapons in Europe is disrupted the USSR will take timely and effective measures.

The decision by the Danish parliament, dictated by a striving to hinder a rise in the level of nuclear confrontation in Europe, reflects the aspirations and will not only of Danes, but of millions of people in other European states who are in favor of Europe being a continent of peace and good-neighborliness. In rushing to attack this decision, the Atlantic "hawks" confirm yet again that Washington and NATO would like to lead things in a directly opposite direction...

U.S. 'Fooling' on Arms Talks

LD021405 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Yuriy Soltan commentary]

[Text] The conference of defense ministers of the Atlantic alliance ushers in a series of meetings which are to end next week in Paris with a meeting of foreign ministers of that bloc. Washington attaches special significance to the present NATO session by considering it decisive in the realization of the plans for installing several hundred American nuclear medium-range missiles in West European countries.

The United States has been fooling its allies for quite a while. It promised honest talks with the Soviet Union on limiting nuclear arms in Europe while going ahead with preparations to deploy new missiles there. Moreover, even before the beginning of the talks, on the insistence of the Washington administration, the American Congress set aside funds for developing Pershing II's and cruise missiles for Western Europe.

Is it not an indicator of the two-facedness of the American policy even in regard to its own allies? It is not surprising therefore, that the United States has advanced downright unacceptable proposals at the talks with the Soviet Union and does not want to (?heed) any cogent arguments in favor of an honest agreement, and now it declares the talks are deadlocked so let us base American missiles. The U.S. allies in Europe have been confronted with an accomplished fact again.

U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger brought to the NATO defense ministers' conference, according to press reports, a detailed schedule for deploying a new generation of American nuclear weapons in Western Europe. The first consignments of this weaponry are to arrive there already at the end of this year. The United States has changed its tactic of deceit, it does not say anymore: Let us wait for the results of the talks first. One must at any cost base American missiles first of all, demands Caspar Weinberger, and then we'll get down to the reduction.

This is absurd. However, the defense ministers of the European countries of NATO have yielded to American pressure this time too. They sanctioned the dangerous decision, putting their signatures as Washington's nuclear hostages. An installment in Western Europe of the first-strike American nuclear capacity, the weapon of aggression, would bring about a serious change in the situation in Europe, it would sharply aggravate the nuclear stand-off and enhance the risk of a war breaking out. This is said in the Soviet Government statement published on 28 May. The Soviet Union, it is underlined in the statement, considers it necessary to warn in all certainty, if an agreement on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe, excluding a deployment there of new American missiles, is foiled and as a result an additional threat to the security of the USSR and its allies is created, the Soviet Union will take timely and effective countermeasures, among them those having in view U.S. territory. [sentence as heard] Responsibility for the new dangerous cycle in the missile nuclear arms race in this case, would not only rest on the United States, but also on those who kowtow to the adventurous nuclear policy of Washington.

RESULTS OF WILLIAMSBURG SUMMIT ASSAILED

Marchais Criticizes Communique

LD021725 Moscow TASS in English 1613 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text]Paris June 2 TASS -- Speaking on the TF-1 television channel, Georges Marchais, general secretary of the French Communist Party [PCF], said that the Williamsburg summit had failed to come up with any concrete and efficient solutions to economic problems. Georges Marchais said that such solutions were simply out of the question, for the dollar exchange rates continued to soar, and bank interest rates remained at invariably high levels. He made note of the grave consequence of Washington's economic policy for France. "We will continue to finance U.S. budget deficit," he said.

Georges Marchais pointed out that by signing the communique, France in actual fact supported the position of the countries belonging to integrated military bodies of the North Atlantic Treaty and lost its right to explain its policy in the field of military balance in Europe by referring to the fact that it did not belong to NATO's military structure.

'Zero Results'

LD021914 Moscow TASS in English 1803 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow June 2 TASS -- TASS news analyst Boris Shabayev writes: Nobody in the developing countries could really expect from the participants in the Williamsburg meeting any wonder-working formulas for putting an end to the extremely difficult economic situation, through which most of those countries are going. But certain hopes that the situation would at least be a subject of a serious discussion by the leaders of the seven major capitalist countries were expressed. Thus Perez de Cuellar, U.N. secretary general, India's Prime Minister Indira Ghandi, who is chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, and a number of other authoritative statesmen addressed special messages to the participants in that meeting, drawing their attention to the need for outlining urgent measures to build healthier international economic relations. Pointing out the efforts by the developing countries themselves in that direction, the U.N. secretary general stressed that positive changes in the future heavily depended on the discussions at Williamsburg.

Alas, these calls remained a voice in the wilderness. The participants in the meeting in Williamsburg, the New Delhi HINDUSTAN TIMES said, have failed to respond to the proposals of the non-aligned states. The meeting in Williamsburg has been a fresh graphic illustration of how some Western leaders fail to match word to the deed. Thus, for example, President Reagan made, without batting an eyelid, a high-flown statement on his sense of special responsibility for the world economy and the determination to take some measures to resolve some of the most acute and complicated problems in the world. But in actual fact, the Americans, the West German KOELNER STADT ANZEIGER pointed out, "shamelessly took advantage of their dominating economic position and did not even try to understand the concerns of others." They, the newspaper concluded, "have failed to realise their responsibility within the framework of the world economy." The usually well-informed American BUSINESS WEEK magazine points out that of all economic problems of the developing countries, Reagan attaches importance to one issue -- strengthening the positions of American creditting banks in those countries.

Also characteristic is the commentary in the French LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS newspaper, which believes that the results of the meeting of the seven major Western powers motivated by the wish to follow in the footsteps of the Americans, may very well create the impression that the previous fine speeches, which rang out from Paris on a new world economic order, have been shelved.

The reason behind that stance is quite easy to see: Nobody of the participants in the propaganda show in Williamsburg did not [as received] dream of making any changes to the relations prevailing in the world capitalist economy and meeting half-way the demands of the developing countries. All of these relations are a direct result of the predatory policy precisely, and above all, of the same "seven" who got together in Williamsburg. The debts of the developing countries to those banks have now totalled nearly 600 billion dollars. It must be noted that to many of them, the sums they have to repay within that debt are bigger than all of their returns from the export of products and services.

Indeed, the gap between the prices of the products imported by the developing countries and those of their own export products has been growing from year to year in favour of the Western banks, as the prices of the products of the developing countries are at the lowest level in 35 years. Washington would not even listen about any substantial cut in the bank credit rate, as each per cent of such a cut would lessen by two billion dollars the burden of interest payment on the foreign debts of the developing countries.

Therefore, the developing countries heard nothing but hypocritical statements from the participants in the Williamsburg meeting, which in this respect, as the Italian newspaper ORE 12 aptly pointed out, ended with the same "zero" result.

VARIOUS UN COUNCIL SESSIONS, RESULTS REPORTED

ECOSOC on Arms Race

LD280909 Moscow TASS in English 0704 GMT 28 May 83

[Text] New York May 28 TASS -- Efforts to restrain the nuclear arms race and achieve a real disarmament, which would make it possible to release huge funds and assign them for development purposes, play a key role in the endeavours of the community of nations in the cause of solving economic and social problems which the capitalist and developing states encounter. This is the main conclusion drawn by the participants in this year's first session of the U.N. Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). The session has come to a close here.

The delegates unanimously adopted a resolution "The Baleful Impact of the Arms Race on Social Progress and Development" the draft of which was tabled by the Soviet delegation.

The resolution points that the large-scale augmentation of military budgets as well as the existing and planned military programmes constitute a colossal squandering of valuable resources which could have been used for raising the living standard of peoples and for attaining the goals of social development.

The ECOSOC session gave considerable attention to the continuing violation of human rights in the Repbulic of South Africa, El Salvador, and Chile. Despite the resistance of the U.S. delegation the participants in the ECOSOC session by a majority of votes endorsed resolutions condemning the inhuman practice of the regimes of the Republic of South Africa, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Chile.

UNESCO Meets in Bangkok

PM021320 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jun 83 First Edition p 1

[Report by correspondent V. Kalinin: "Experience Worthy of Study"]

[Text] Bangkok, 1 Jun -- Representatives from Vietnam, China, India, Australia, Japan, and a number of other Asian and Pacific countries took part in a conference, held in the Thai capital, on the question of expanding adult education. It was held at the UNESCO regional headquarters in accordance with the plan for preparations to hold the fourth international conference on this issue in 1985. Addressing the conference, UNESCO Director General A.M. M'Bow described illiteracy as one of the most acute social problems. There are 824 million illiterates in the world, he noted. Over 60 percent of them live in the Asian and Pacific region. It was noted at the conference that the USSR has a developed education system. The Soviet Union's experience is worthy of constant study, the conference documents say.

Soviets to Attend UNCTAD

LD012325 Moscow TASS in English 1351 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow June 1 TASS -- The Soviet delegation is ready to participate constructively in the work of the forthcoming UNCTAD session, which is the most representative international organization on trade and development, a TASS correspondent was told today by Aleksey Manzhulo, USSR deputy foreign trade minister, who heads the delegation, before departure by air for Belgrade.

The sixth UNCTAD session, he pointed out, is being convened in a complicated situation. The international situation has exacerbated, the cris of the world capitalist economy is continuing, the position of the developing states has seriously deteriorated as a result of toughening of protectionist measures by the developed capitalist countries and a sharp drop in the prices for raw materials and food.

From the first years of UNCTAD's existence, the Soviet Union has been taking an active part in its activities. Its representatives have taken direct part in drafting all of the organization's basic documents and recommendations.

The soviet Union takes an active part in resolving raw material problems. It declares for a restructuring of the world raw material market so as to ensure the sovereignty of the developing countries over their natural resources, improve the position of those countries in the world commodity markets.

The USSR's trade and economic relations with the developing states are widening at a rapid rate. Thus a long and stable trend remaned throughout the whole period of the seventies. Over the decade, the USSR's trade with the developing countries grew more than fourfold.

The number of trade partners in those countries, with which the Soviet Union maintains stable relations, increased to reach 100. In the eighties too, notwithstanding the crisis phenomena in the world capitalist economy, the USSR's trade with the developing countries continues growing at a fast rate.

At the same time, through the fault of a number of developed capitalist states there has been no progress recently in the implementation of the U.N. decision on a restructuring of international economic relations. For several years now they have blocked the start of "global talks" on problems of international trade and development.

As far as the socialist countries are concerned, they again reaffirmed in the Political Declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries in Prague in January this year their stand for a restructuring of international economic relations on a just and democratic basis, establishing a new international economic order.

The forthcoming sixth UNCTAD session, the head of the Soviet delegation stressed, should, in our view, become an important international forum opening good opportunities for a discussion of many problems of concern for the world community. The session can and must contribute to normalising international trade and economic relations and overcoming the serious difficulties, which cropped up in that field.

BALTIC TU OFFICIALS ON MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

LD021821 Moscow TASS in English 1754 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Tallinn June 2 TASS -- The 24th working conference of the Baltic Sea countries, Norway and Iceland, which closed in the Estonian capital, has shown that its participants are united by one common goal -- that of preventing a nuclear catastrophe, said Heinz Hanns, chairman of the Standing Committee of such conferences.

Addressing a press conference today, he stressed, that the meeting held, had laid a good basis for strengthening the unity and cohesion of trade unions in their struggle against the deployment of new American nuclear means in Western Europe. He declared for a cut in spendings on the arms race. The funds thus released could be channelled to improving the living standards of the population, Hanns stressed.

He recalled that the USSR and the other socialist states had tabled more than one hundred and fifty proposals directed at ensuring peace and disarmament. They repeatedly pointed out that if new missiles appeared in Western Europe, the military-strategic balance would be upset, which is a serious threat to the security of all peoples of Europe.

Niels Hoem, the head of the Norwegian delegation, said that nowadays the Norwegian workers actively declare against the deployment of American missiles on their territory and in Western Europe. A peace march is to be held in Norway this year -- from the little town of Eidsvoll, where the first Norwegian Constitution was drafted and proclaimed, to Trondheim, near which the militarists intend to deploy the American nuclear means. We are fighting for preventing their deployment on our soil, the trade union leader stressed.

HARRIMAN VISITS SOVIET UNION, SPEAKS WITH ANDROPOV

Meeting With Andropov

LD021446 Moscow TASS in English 1437 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow June 2 TASS -- General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuriy Andropov today received prominent American political and public figures Averell Harriman and his wife Pamela Harriman.

Yuriy Andropov pointed out during their conversation that people in the Soviet Union remember Averell Harriman's fruitful activity as U.S. ambassador to Moscow forty years ago. Our countries were allies at that time; they jointly defended the world against the fascist threat. The Soviet people and Americans now also have a common enemy -- the threat of war which is incomparable by its devastating consequences with the past one.

It would seem that awareness of this threat should become the common denominator inducing statesmen in the USSR and the United States to display reciprocal restraint and capable of becoming a basis for the concerted effort to find mutually acceptable accords to prevent what cannot be remedied.

Unfortunately, Yuriy Andropov said, we do not see the present American Administration displaying such a responsible approach. The policy aimed at gaining military superiority over the Soviet Union and dictating to it its terms has no future. It only crosses out the positive achievements earlier accomplished in relations between the USSR and the United States and undermines the foundations of trust between them. A situation has developed as a result which cannot but give rise to alarm.

We adopt a very serious approach to relations with the United States, Yuriy Andropov said, bearing in mind their importance for the preservation of peace on earth and removal of the nuclear war menace. The course towards peaceful coexistence, towards development of even, mutually beneficial and, which is even better, good-neighbourly relations with the United States is the general line of our policy. Americans and Soviet people, as well as peoples in other countries, will benefit from the normalisation of relations and their development on an equitable basis.

We are convinced, Yuriy Andropov stressed, that in the present-day international conditions, taking into consideration the overall strategic situation and the growing number of explosive problems in the world, the USSR and the United States cannot allow themselves to be oriented at military competition. The interests of all peoples demand constructive interaction between them. It is clear that each year lost for reaching accords on the limitation of armaments generates new problems and complicates the solution of the task of curbing the arms race. Yuriy Andropov pointed out that people in the Soviet Union give Averell Harriman and Pamela Harriman their due for their adherence to the cause of strengthening mutual understanding between the Soviet and American peoples, their efforts directed at improving relations between the USSR and the United States.

The Harrimans expressed their concern over the present state of Soviet-American relations and spoke in favour of their normalisation in the interests of the peoples in both countries, in the name of strengthening peace. They expressed gratitude for the reception accorded to them in the Soviet Union.

Andrey Aleksandrov, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was present during the conversation.

TV Carries Harriman Statement

LD022313 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 2 Jun 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] In an interview given to the Vremya correspondent, Averell Harriman said:

[Begin recording in English with superimposed translation] The meeting with the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee has been the high point of my trip to the USSR. My wife and I will speak in detail about this at a press conference. Above all I should like to stress that our conversation with the Soviet leader was frank and constructive. We think that it will serve to improve Soviet-American relations. In my conversation with the general secretary, I said that I was 91 years old and that I should like to make a further visit to the Soviet Union. He welcomed my wish. I want once more to note the fact that our meeting took place in a spirit of full mutual understanding.

Press Conference Held

LD021832 Moscow TASS in English 1817 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow June 2 TASS -- Averell Harriman, prominent American political and public figure, held a press conference here today. In a statement addressed to Soviet and foreign journalists Averell Harriman shared impressions of his conversation with General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuriy Andropov, which was held today and lasted one hour 20 minutes. He said that the Soviet leader frankly voiced concern over the present state of relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. "I was equally frank in expressing my view," Harriman said. The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee declared, Harriman pointed out, that "it is the most sincere and fervent desire of the Soviet Government to have normal relations with the United States and to develop them in the best tradition of our relations in the past. He said we do have good traditions in our relations and the Soviet Union does not forget them. He added that the Soviet Union was ready and interested to search for joint initiatives which would make the present situation easier." The statement said further that it was proposed by the American side during the discussions that "it would be helpful to have wider exchanges between our countries, particularly involving the members of the Congress."

Averell Harriman was asked numerous questions. Asked what in his opinion should be done to normalise American-Soviet relations, Harriman said that the United States and the Soviet Union are two great powers; they should look into the differences between them, single out problems which can be resolved and concentrate their attention on them.

PRAVDA'S RUSAKOV ON U.S. 'STAR WARS FEVER'

PM030849 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jun 83 First Edition p 5

[Article by Yevgeniy Rusakov under the rubric "Commentator's Column": "Washington's 'Star Wars Fever'"]

[Text] Addressing the Senate Foreign Relations Committee recently, F. Ikle, U.S. under secretary of defense, stated that the administration "is examining the possibility of mounting auxiliary military operations in space."

Among them he included in particular the use of antisatellite weapons on whose creation the United States has been working since 1977.

The symptoms of "Star Wars fever" -- desire to shift the preparation of war into space so vividly manifested in U.S. President R. Reagan's 23 March speech -- are specifically reflected in the Pentagon's plans. F. Ikle announced that the Defense Department would carry out intensive research work to create "a whole series" of ABM systems based on laser and beam weapons. The administration intends to earmark $2.6 billion for these purposes in 1984 and $3.1 billion in fiscal 1985.

The U.S. President has called this undertaking "a hopeful future."

In fact, it is a case of the latest adventurist idea fraught with grave danger both to the future and the present. Wasington, in building up its first nuclear strike potential, is simultaneously planning to paralyze Soviet ICBM's, depriving the USSR of the opportunity to deliver a retaliatory strike. Of course, if necessary, the Soviet Union will take all necessary steps to ensure that this idea always remains what it is -- the fruit of the sick imagination of people who have still not abandoned the illusory hope of achieving military superiority. The implementation of Washington fantasies of this kind would open the floodgates to an unrestrained arms race.

Washington once understood this. In 1969 the Safeguard ABM program failed to gain a majority in the Senate. And the Soviet-U.S. treaty on the limitation of ABM systems concluded in 1972 at the same time as the first strategic offensive arms limitation agreement was ratified by 82 votes to 2. But now, attempting, as it were, to rewrite history (and the Soviet-U.S. accords), the White House has resurrected the idea of ABM weapons, at a new, even more dangerous level -- alongside the creation of systems of ground-based ABM weapons, Washington is also threatening space.

Space must be peaceful. That is the course which the Soviet Union upholds.

PRAVDA VIEWS ILLINOIS RULING ON POLOVCHAK CASE

PM031022 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Illinois State Court Decision"]

[Excerpts] Washington, 30 May -- The Illinois State Supreme Court has made a ruling confirming the absolute illegality of the actions of the American authorities, who for 3 years now have denied Mikhail and Anna Polovchak the right to be reunited with their son Vladimir.

As the Illinois Supreme Court emphasized, the decisions by which Mikhail and Anna Polovchak were deprived of their parental rights are invalid, since they violate, in particular, the laws of the State of Illinois "aimed at preserving and strengthening families."

MONGOLIA DISMISSES CLAIMS ON CHINESE DEPORTATIONS

LD031031 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] The Mongolian newspaper HODOLMOR has dismissed claims by some Western media about what is termed forcible deportation of Chinese nationals from Mongolia. The propaganda campaign followed the measures undertaken by the Mongolian authorities to place in a job the Chinese nationals drawing unearned incomes. They were offered jobs in other parts of the country which, contrary to what the Western media claim, are not deserts. But the Chinese nationals chose to leave the country demonstratively.

JAPAN'S 'ANTI-SOVIET' COURSE HIT, FRIENDSHIP URGED

LD021358 Moscow TASS in English 1336 GMT 2 Jun 83

["Who is to Benefit?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 2 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Boris Chekhonin writes:

Japanese political politeness apparently has no reasonable limits. What is not the politeness can account for the Japanese leaders' endless overtures in the USA. In Williamsburg they are known to have stinted no praises of Reagan's anti-Soviet policy. Speaking at a press conference there, Shintaro Abe, Japanese minister of foreign affairs, stated that the Japanese Government is ready for cooling relations with the USSR and that it will continue to hold a tough attitude towards the Soviet Union.

The minister did not specify how in practice he intends to "toughen" his anti-Soviet course. Well, more vividly than by words this is evidenced by the deeds of Tokyo, including the decision to support the U.S. course towards confrontation with the USSR.

Examples of such a decision have been provided by Yasuhiro Nakasone's public condemnations of the nuclear non-proliferation treaty as restricting Japan's independence, by the deployment of U.S. nuclear weapons in Okinawa and tacit consent to calls at Japanese ports by U.S. warships with nuclear weapons on board, and the provision of Misawa base for 48 U.S. "F-16" aircraft.

As for a new "cooling" of relations with the USSR, planned by Tokyo, I's should be dotted and T's crossed. The Soviet Union comes out in favour of further all-round development of goodneighbourly relations with Japan, proceeding from the national interests of the peoples of the two countries. Is not such a policy exemplified by the Soviet proposal to conclude a treaty on goodneighbourliness and cooperation with Japan? Or, say, by large-scale plans to attract Japan to participation in the development of the natural resources in Siberia and in the Soviet Far East. But the Soviet Union does not force its friendship upon anyone. The national interests of Japan call for such a friendship in a no less degree. It is not fortuitous that there is mounting campaign of protest in the Japanese islands these days against the unreasonable militarist-in-their essence anti-Soviet actions and statements of the Japanese prime minister and his minister of foreign affairs during their visit to the USA.

PAKISTANI FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT USSR

LD012320 Moscow TASS in English 2044 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow June 2 TASS -- Yaqub Ali Khan, minister of foreign affairs of Pakistan, will pay a brief business visit to the Soviet Union in the first half of June.

U.S. SAID SUPPORTING INDIAN PUNJAB LEADERS

LD021425 Moscow TASS in English 1349 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] New Delhi June 2 TASS -- U.S. political circles are openly supporting the ringleaders of extremists operating in the Indian state of Punjab. The India Press Agency reported the publication in London of the facsimile of letters of recommendation, which had been sent by American senator Jesse Helms, who is known for his reactionary views, to J.S. Chauhan, the self-proclaimed "President" of the non-existent "Independent Sikh State of Khalisthan".

The letters, which the considerate American guardian provided to J.S. Chauhan, who is wanted by Indian justice, present the latter as a prominent expert in agriculture, whose opinion is allegedly of value to the Senate Agriculture, Food and Forestry Committee. Without specifying the kind of advice Shauhan, who was trained as a doctor and has never had anything to do with agriculture, can give that committee, Senator Helms claimed that the "visitor" from India was also assisting the Foreign Relations Committee.

After securing the senator's letters of recommendation, Chauhan toured a number of U.S. cities where, according to Indian press reports, he was entertained at their homes by influential businessmen and politicians who lavished on him promises of more substantial backing to the subversive activities of the supporters of the establishment of "Khalisthan". Provocative anti-Indian gatherings and demonstrations, one of which took place with authorities' direct connivance outside the United Nations building, set up much publicity for Chauhan's stay overseas.

INDIA DENIES INTEREST IN BUYING U.S. ARMS

PM271135 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 May 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Fabrications Rejected"]

[Text] Delhi, 26 May -- The Indian Government has rejected the American Administration's fabrications that "India is showing an interest in buying large consignments of American armaments." THE TIMES OF INDIA newspaper reports today that remarks by a representative of the State Department who spoke of India's "intentions" of acquiring automatic seapons, self-propelled artillery installations, and C-130 military transport planes from the United States at a cost of $1 billion caused surprise in the country's Defense Ministry. A spokesman stated that "no deal with the United States is expected."

As local political observers stress, the State Department's clumsy maneuver was aimed at the developing countries. Washington would like to convince them that India -- the leader of the Nonaligned Movement -- is ready to conclude a deal with the United States, and thereby push young states into military cooperation with Washington. The high-ranking originators of this "canard" also sought to lessen criticism of the United States over its large-scale deliveries of sophisticated armaments to Pakistan, which create a direct threat to the security of India, Afghanistan, and the Persian Gulf countries. But the lie burst like a soap bubble.

FURTHER ON USSR PARLIAMENTARY GROUP IN ROMANIA

Talks With Ceausescu

PM021349 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 May 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Report by IZVESTIYA and TASS correspondents V. Kukushkin and V. Klimenko: "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] Bucharest [no date given] -- N. Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, has received the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by I.Ye. Polyakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, currently on an official friendly visit here.

During the meeting opinions were exchanged on questions of the further development of the Soviet-Romanian relations of friendship and cooperation and on the role of both countries' supreme legislative organs in attaining these goals.

The two countries' mutual desire to intensify the struggle for peace, detente, and disarmament and for the implementation of the jointly adopted documents, and the Warsaw Pact states' Prague Political Declaration in particular, was noted.

The meeting was attended by N. Giosan, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and chairman of the Romanian Grand National Assembly.

The Soviet delegation met with I. Totu, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee, deputy prime minister of the Romanian Government, and chairman of the Romanian side of the Romanian-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission on Economic Cooperation. The sides examined questions of the further development of Soviet-Romanian economic ties.

The talks, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere, were attended by Ye.M. Tyazhelnikov, USSR ambassador to Romania. The USSR Embassy in Romania gave a reception in honor of the Soviet parliamentary delegation. The reception was attended by N. Giosan and other officials.

'Close Cooperation'

LD241007 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet headed by I.Ye. Polyakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has arrived in Bucharest on an official visit. The delegation had a friendly meeting with Giosan, chairman of the Romanian Grant National Assembly. During the talks, Giosan said that the Romanian people's successes in socialist construction would have been impossible without close cooperation with the socialist countries, first and foremost the Soviet Union.

Activities in Bucharest

LD251056 Msocow TASS International Service in Russian 0820 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Bucharest, 25 May (TASS) -- The official friendly visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania by the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by I.Ye. Polyakov, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium of the Belorussian SSR, is continuing.

A meeting took place between the Soviet parliamentary delegation and G. Pana, member of the Political Executive Committee of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Executive Committee of the capital's Municipal People's Council. During the talk, the city's mayor noted with satisfaction the good relations existing between the Romanian Communist Party and the CPSU, between our countries and peoples, and the fruitful development of multilateral Romanian-Soviet cooperation. He informed the Soviet guests about the achievements of the working people of the broad scale of socialist competition in the implementation of the decisions of the 12th congress and the national conference of the Romanian Communist Party.

The capital's mayor expressed confidence that the visit of the Soviet parliamentary delegation to Romania constitutes a new important contribution to the further strengthening of Romanian-Soviet relations.

The head of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, I.Ye. Polyakov, expressed gratitude for the warm reception and wished the working people of Bucharest success in carrying out the tasks of the 5-year plan in constructing a developed socialist society. He talked about the implementation of economic construction plans in the USSR, and of the successes in the implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. I.Ye. Polyakov particularly dwelt on the achievements of the Belorussian people in the development of the national economy of the republic, and in the implementation of the USSR Food Program. Taking part in the talk was the USSR ambassador to Romania Y.M. Tyazhelnikov.

On the same day, the Soviet delegation visited the Bucharest heavy machine-building plant. The guests became acquainted with the organization of the production of equipment for the power-engineering, chemical, and metallurgical industries; and for cement works, ship-building, and atomic power-engineering. The members of the delegation looked around the shop where 6-ton [metric] presses and other heavy equipment for the USSR is produced, and talked with the managers of the enterprise, workers, and engineers, who spoke highly of Soviet machine tools and other machines, with which the enterprise is significantly equipped. The plant cooperates with fraternal socialist countries in the framework of the international economic association "Interatomenergo."

The guests also inspected stations of the first line of the Bucharest metro. It is planned to increase its length up to 37-kms by the end of the 5-year plan. A.S. Sukhanov, a member of the delegation, hero of socialist labor, and team leader of drifters of the construction-assembly directorate of metro construction, told the Romanian colleagues about the Moscow metro and its development plans, and told about his work experience.

Totu Cites 'Good Relations'

AU271831 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1748 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 27/5/1983 -- On May 27 Ioan Totu, Romanian deputy prime minister, chairman for Romania in the Romanian-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Technical and Scientific Collaboration, had an interview with a Soviet parliamentary delegation headed by I.Ye. Polyakov, member of the Central Committee of the CPSU, vice-chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Presidium president of the Supreme Soviet of the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, now on a Romanian visit. During the interview, the sides expressed mutual satisfaction at the good relations established and developing continuously between the two countries and peoples.

Tour Romanian Plant

LD280843 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] Bucharest: The multi-thousand workforce of the independent engineering plant in the Romanian town of Sibiu cordially greeted the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Polyakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The members of the delegation toured the workshops of the plant and spoke with workers, engineers and technicians. A Romanian-Soviet friendship meeting was held in the works' club.

Delegation Departs

PM011417 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 May 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] Bucharest, (TASS) -- A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet headed by I.Ye. Polyakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the Belorussian Supreme Soviet Presidium, which had been in the Socialist Republic of Romania on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Romanian Grand National Assembly, left Bucharest for home.

The delegation was seen off at the city airport by N. Giosan, chairman of the Romanian Grand National Assembly; V. Teodorescu and E. Sonea, deputy chairmen of the Grand National Assembly; and other officials. Ye.M. Tyazhelnikov, USSR ambassador to Romania, was among those who saw the delegation off.

TASS REPORTS POLISH GOVERNMENT PROTEST TO ILO

LD011133 Moscow TASS in English 0940 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] Warsaw June 1 TASS -- The Government of the Polish People's Republic has strongly protested over the interference of the International Labour Organization (ILO) in Poland's home affairs.

In recent years, the statement by the government which was transmitted by the PAP agency says, a number of West European trade union centres and some NATO states tabled at the ILO forum the so-called "Polish issue." The Government of the Polish People's [Republic] has for a long time shown restraint on the clearly ill-wishing statements by representatives of a number of ILO member-countries deliberately distorting the situation in Poland. An example of such a high-handed attitude is the "complaint" of one of the West European trade union centres, whose authors are trying to teach the Government of the Polish People's Republic what it should do in its home affairs.

On May 27, 1983 anti-Polish circles, the statement says, have dragged through into the ILO governing body a decision on examining the "Polish issue" at a so-called committee of inquiry.

The Polish Government, the statement stresses, has repeatedly warned that the stepping up of the anti-Polish campaign will have very serious consequences on relations between Poland and ILO. The Polish Government rejects the decision of the ILO governing body as crude interference in Poland's home affairs.

Protesting against such a decision, Poland will not take part in the scheduled session of the ILO conference, and reserves for itself the right to take steps concerning Poland's membership in that organization, the statement says.

WARSAW RADIO REPORTS POLISH-USSR CONSULAR TALKS

LD261712 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Talks were held in Moscow from 23-26 May between Stanislaw Pichla and Vladislav Bykov, heads of the consular departments of the Polish and Soviet Foreign Affairs Ministries, respectively. Discussions concerned problems of the work of consular offices, linked with the broadening contacts and cooperation between our countries. The Polish delegation was received by Soviet Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Nikita Ryzhov. A conference with consuls general devoted to broadening the consular care of Polish citizens staying in the Soviet Union also took place.

POLISH OBJECTION TO FRG 'CRIMES' STORY CITED

PM021426 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jun 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Fabrications Refuted"]

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Jun -- The Polish Foreign Ministry has addressed a firm protest to the FRG authorities in connection with the publication by a West German magazine of materials concerning alleged "crimes committed during the migration of Germans from Polish territories," as well as in connection with an interview given in this connection by FRG Minister for Inner-German Relations H. Windelen. According to PAP, the document emphasizes that, guided by the interests of the normalization of relations between the two countries and peoples and the European climate as a whole, the FRG government must ban the publication of similar provocative materials.

POLISH 'TRAITOR' GETS DEATH SENTENCE IN ABSENTIA

PM011337 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 May 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Traitor Sentenced"]

[Text] Warsaw, 29 May -- The trial of Zdzislaw Majder, a former scientific employee at Warsaw University who has been abroad since December 1981, has ended at the Warsaw Military District Court. Najder now heads the so-called Polish section of Radio Free Europe in Munich. He is accused of spying for the United States. The PAP agency reports that the Warsaw Military District Court has sentenced Z. Najder to death in absentia and to the loss of his civil rights with the confiscation of his property.

USSR JOURNAL ON COMMUNIST 'IDEOLOGICAL ROAMING'

LD021046 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1300 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow, June 1 (TANJUG) -- In its latest issue, VOPROSY FILOSOFII, a Soviet periodical, criticizes leaders of unnamed communist parties for their ideological roaming. This latest denunciation of the concept of political pluralism, unacceptable to Moscow, means at the same time a defence of the Soviet Union's own real socialism as a state which, the periodical claims, suits Marx's ideals.

In evaluating the state of affairs in the international communist movement, the periodical points out the need to close the ranks and strengthen the unity of parties. As illustrations of this, it lists the examples of those parties which have replaced the ideas like the "dictatorship of the proletariat" or "Marxism-Leninism", by such new terms as the "power of the working class" or "scientific socialism".

The Soviet philosophers also denounce leftist and extremist theses which oppose, it is viewed here, international to national, i.e. external to internal interests of countries and parties. Also unacceptable are all forms of deviation from proletarian internationalism, i.e. replacing it by "new internationalism'. The Soviet philosophers give no mention to the formulation from the document of the Berlin conference of Europe's communist parties. It has been used on no occasion since the Berlin conference in 1976.

BCP'S ZHIVKOV RECEIVES CPSU'S DEMICHEV

PM011408 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 May 83 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Important Tasks"]

[Text] Sofia, 25 May -- T. Zhivkov has received P.N. Demichev here. T. Zhivkov spoke of the results of the Bulgarian working people's fulfillment of the 12th BCP Congress decisions. There was also an exchange of opinions on topical questions of the international situation and cooperation between the two countries. The talk took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

USSR, CSSR DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFER

PM021327 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 May 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "Talk held"]

[Text] V.F. Maltsev, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, had a meeting 27 May with J. Johanes, CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, in the course of which questions of mutual interest were discussed.

GDR PROTEST AT WEST BERLIN INCIDENTS CITED

PM021332 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jun 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "New Provocations"]

[Text] Berlin, 1 Jun -- According to ADN, the GDR Foreign Ministry has expressed firm protest in connection with new and dangerous provocations against the GDR from West Berlin.

On 28 May unknown persons carried out an armed action against forces ensuring the protection of the GDR state border with West Berlin. On the same day, unknown persons placed an explosive device on a sector of the GDR's city railroad located in West Berlin between Tegel and Gesundbrunnen stations. The explosion was prevented.

These incidents, the report notes, are evidence of the growing number of provocations originating from West Berlin which create a danger to human life and inflict damage to equipment on the territory of a railroad belonging to the GDR. The GDR Foreign Ministry expresses the hope that the West Berlin Senat will take the necessary steps to suppress such hostile actions and call the guilty persons to account.

WEINBERGER'S BONN VISIT RECEIVES FURTHER COMMENT

PM030850 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 1 Jun 83 First Edition p 5

[Unattributed commentary: "Arms Upgrading...What C. Weinberger's Visit to West Germany Has Shown"]

[Text] Of late, high-ranking officials of the U.S. Administration have taken to visiting the banks of the Rhine: Secretary of State G. Shultz, Deputy Secretary of State K. Dam, and Vice President G. Bush have all visited Bonn. The objective of their visits boiled down to tying the FRG Government's policy even more firmly to Washington's militarist course, compelling Bonn unconditionally to support Pentagon demands for increasing NATO countries' military budgets, and also gaining full support for the NATO decision to deploy some 600 new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe. It is characteristic that all the White House emissaries have used their visits to Bonn to try and bring pressure to bear on the FRG public who resolutely oppose the implementation of the dangerous NATO plans for the deployment of first-strike nuclear missile weapons.

The current visit by U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger is no exception.

The Pentagon chief, without beating about the bush, demanded that the FRG Government have available 80,000 well trained reservists who could replace U.S. troops stationed in West Germany if these have to be used in the Persian Gulf region. This idea of Weinberger's did not arouse any special enthusiasm on the Rhine since its implementation would necessitate spending more money.

On the other hand, as regards the question of the deployment of U.S. first-strike nuclear missile weapons on the FRG territory, the leader of the U.S. Defense Department met with the Bonn Government's full support. As is known, Federal Chancellor H. Kohl has already expressed himself in favor of the deployment of the Pershing II and cruise missiles in the FRG in his government statement in the Bundestag.

Trying to justify the NATO "arms upgrading" decision, that is, the deployment of missiles, Weinberger resorted to an obvious lie: Speaking at the German Foreign Policy Society he went as far as to say that allegedly "only the NATO 'arms upgrading' decision has compelled the Soviet Union to come to the talks in Geneva."

The German Communist Party Board Presidium has condemned the U.S. defense secretary's visit. It declared that the Reagan government is not interested in a constructive result at the Geneva talks, it wants to achieve the deployment of its new nuclear missile facilities in West Europe at any cost, presenting the Europeans with a fait accompli. The current year must not become the year of the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles. This is why, the statement emphasizes, we protest against Weinberger's visit.

FRG BADEN-WUERTTEMBERG PREMIER HOLDS MOSCOW TALKS

'Opposes American Diktat'

LD291603 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1810 GMT 27 May 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Excerpts] The White House policy aimed at curtailing economic ties with the Soviet Union inflicts serious damage primarily to the United States itself.

Such a conclusion was reached by the major of participants at an international trade seminar being held in the American city of Minneapolis.

If many American businessmen share approval of doing business with the Soviet Union, however, it is of even greater relevance to representatives of the business world in West European countries. As you know, Lothar Spaeth, premier of the FRG land of Baden-Wuerttemburg, is in Moscow. He is accompanying a group of representatives from West German business circles. Recently Christians, chairman of the board of the big West German Deutsche Bundesbank also paid us a visit. He held negotiations here on the latest plans for Soviet-West German economic cooperation. On his return to the FRG, Christians told reporters that these projects are on a scale as yet unprecedented for German -- that is, West German -- industry. The visits to the Soviet capital by Christians and Lothar Spaeth indicate the great interest which the Federal Republic of Germany is showing in business cooperation with our country. We shall not conceal the fact that the advent to power of a new government in Bonn gave rise to no few rumors in the West that this cooperation would gradually decline. There was not only talk of this in Washington, but Washington was positively leaning over backwards -- and still is -- to compel the FRG and other Western European countries to reduce, cut back and wreck trade, economic and scientific and technical links with the Soviet Union and its allies.

These attempts by the American Administration will occupy their own important place at the meeting of the leaders of the seven big capitalist states which opens tomorrow in Williamsburg. It would, of course, be wrong to assert that Washington's crude pressure, intimidation and blackmail will have no consequence whatsoever. However, it is far more important, in my view, to underline that the governments of the West European countries oppose American dictate in every possible way and that in defense of their national interests they want, and intend to continue, to develop peaceful economic cooperation with the countries of the socialist community.

Komplektov Meeting

LD301923 Moscow Domestic Service in Rdssian 1400 GMT 30 May 83

[Text] A conversation took place today between Comrade Komplektov, deputy USSR minister of foreign affairs, and Spaeth, the prime minister of Baden-Wuerttemberg. Relations between the USSR and the FRG and also certain pressing international problems of mutual interest were touched upon.

Discussion With Solomentsev

LD272018 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 27 May 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A meeting was held in Moscow today between Comrade Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, and Lothar Spaeth, minister-president of the Baden-Wuerttemberg Land of the FRG. [shots of Solomentsev meeting with Spaeth] The conversation dealt with contemporary international problems. During the conversation, concern was expressed at the deterioration of the situation in the world. The attention of the guest was drawn to the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the constructive proposals put forward by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. It was pointed out that an important factor in ensuring stability in Europe and the world is the maintenance of fruitful, mutually advantageous cooperation between the USSR and the FRG in accordance with the treaties and agreements which have been concluded.

Andreas Meyer-Landrut, the FRG ambassador in the Soviet Union, took part in the conversation.

Kostandov Hosts Spaeth

PM021559 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 1 Jun 83 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Moscow Visit"]

[Text] L. A. Kostandov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received L. Spaeth, prime minister of Baden-Wuerttemberg, and the representatives of business circles accompanying him 31 May. In a conversation which passed in a businesslike atmosphere opinions were exchanged on questions pertaining to the development of economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and the FRG.

The talks was attended by Ye. A. Bashindzhagyan, first deputy minister of the automotive industry; V. M. Vinogradov, RSFSR minister of foreign affairs; and A. Meyer-Landrut, FRG ambassador to the USSR.

L. Spaeth met with V. Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow City Soviet Ispolkom, who acquainted the guest with the capital's municipal economy and with the general plan for the development and reconstruction of Moscow.

COMMENTATOR ASSESSES FRG CDU CONGRESS RESULTS

DW270825 Moscow in German to Germany 1500 GMT 26 May 83

[Vladimir Ostrogorskiy commentary]

[Excerpts] The CDU [Christian Democratic Union] party congress in Cologne has come to a close. Our commentator Vladimir Ostrogorskiy familiarized himself with some of its results and wrote:

The report of CDU Chairman Helmut Kohl and the speeches of other party leaders contained such riddles which presumably even the smartest representatives of German fairy tale folklore couldn't have solved. Here is one of them: Mr Kohl and other speakers said that good relations with the Soviet and other neighbors of the FRG in the East are desirable. This desire is natural and understandable. The improvement in the Soviet-FRG relations during the seventies consolidated the international situation of the FRG and allowed it to increase several times over the volume of its mutually advantageous economic cooperation with the USSR and other socialist countries and to solve humanitarian problems.

For this reason no government in Bonn that heeds the confidence of the voters can carelessly hazard the heritage of the seventies. But how does the government of Mr Kohl propose to preserve and enhance this heritage if it opens the doors wide to the deployment of new U.S. missiles on West German territory? Has it still not dawned on the people in Bonn that the deployment of missile systems which would be targeted on Soviet centers would severely harm the Soviet-FRG relations?

Another puzzle is connected with the relationship of the CDU functionaries to the Soviet-U.S. negotiations on the nuclear weapons in Europe conducted in Geneva. Mr Kohl voiced the intention to contribute toward the success of these negotiations which would make possible a waiver of the deployment of U.S. missiles in the FRG. A laudable intention, to be sure.

But in what way does Mr Kohl propose to implement it when he is firmly standing on the grounds of the well-known American dogmas which block a rapproachement of the positions of the parties to the negotiations?

Moreover, Bonn has failed to respond logically to the Soviet proposals which envisage parity for means of delivery as well as for warheads, and that on a level that existed prior to the deployement of the Soviet SS-20 missiles. Mr Kohl also dodged this response in his voluminous keynote speech.

And thirdly and finally: As usual the CDU People talked a lot about the onerous heritage left them by their predecessors: a high unemployment rate, immense state indebtedness, empty social coffers. One is inclined to ask how the CDU state authority proposes to counteract these evils if and when -- to go by the speeches of its representatives -- it wouldn't dream of reducing the colossal military expenditures which are the main cause of the economic and financial difficulties. The hitherto only novelty in Bonn's economic policy peters out with the austerity measures at the expense of the pensioners, families with many children, and severely disabled persons. This source, however, cannot produce much.

There was much talk at the Cologne CDU Congress about the CDU'S victory in the past Bundestag elections. Yet the party received the votes as an advance, as it were, on the security of the promises to solve the country's basic problems. So far there is no reason for speaking of any repayment of the advance. In that respect the Cologne CDU Congress failed to provide any guarantees.

SPANISH FOREIGN MINISTER CONCLUDES OFFICIAL TALKS

PM021323 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jun 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Conclusion of Soviet-Spanish Talks']

[Text] -- Talks between Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, and Fernando Moran, minister of foreign affairs of Spain, have ended 31 May.

The situation in some areas of the world, including Central America and the Middle East, was studied from the general viewpoint of the necessity to liquidate the hotbeds of tension. There was a coincidence in the approach of the Soviet Union and Spain in that the crisis situations should be overcome exclusively by way of talks.

Concern was expressed from the Soviet side with the aggravation of the situation in Central America, in particular around Cuba, Nicaragua and some other states, which are targets of hostile actions by the U.S. Administration.

The ministers agreed that a normalization of the situation in that area is possible only on the basis of respect by all states of the sovereign rights of every people to shape its own destiny, of strict observance of the fundamental principles of the UN Charter and norms of international law, and supported the constructive efforts of some Latin American states that go in this direction.

Touching on the dangerous situation in the Middle East, Andrey Gromyko stressed that the agreement imposed on Lebanon by the United States and Israel is a deal at the expense of the interests of Lebanon, the interests of the Arab peoples. In effect it rewards Israel for its aggression in Lebanon.

When some questions of bilateral relations were discussed, mutual satisfaction was expressed with the, on the whole, ongoing development of Soviet-Spanish ties and mutual readiness was stressed to further deepen them.

Andrey Gromyko and Fernando Moran confirmed the intention of the USSR and Spain to expand contacts in the political field. It was recognised from both sides that possibilities exist for expanding cooperation between the Soviet Union and Spain in the field of economy and trade, for developing ties and contacts in the field of culture and science.

Mutual satisfaction was expressed with the useful exchange of views that passed in a constructive atmosphere.

ITALY CRITICIZED FOR 'OBEDIENCE' TO U.S. POLICY

LD282000 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0715 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] Washington, 27 May (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lyutyy writes: President R. Reagan has had a meeting at the White House with A. Fanfani, the chairman of the Italian Council of Ministers, who has arrived in the United States to take part in the forthcoming conference at Williamsburg (Virginia) of the leaders of the seven most powerful capitalist countries. Representatives of the administration disclosed that the talks,which were also attended by U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz, Defense Secretary C. Weinberger, Secretary of the Treasury D. Regan, and other high-ranking U.S. officials, covered a wide range of questions, including East-West Relations, arms control problems, the Near East situation, and economic matters.

Judging by the statements made by the participants in the talks, the White House meeting showed yet again that Italy intends to continue following obediently in the wake of the dangerous and adventuristic policy being pursued by Washington in Western Europe and other parts of the planet. In his speech at the end of the meeting President Reagan lavished praise on the Italian Government. Having described Rome's contribution to the work of the aggressive NATO bloc as "vitally important", the master of the White House cited Italy as an example to be followed by other members of the North Atlantic alliance. Reagan, for instance, described as "exemplary" Rome's support for the United States' obstructionist and unconstructive position at the Geneva talks on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe.

The praise heaped by official Washington on Rome is certainly not accidental. As the newspaper WASHINGTON TIMES notes, Italy was the first of the West European NATO member-countries to agree to the stationing on its territory of the latest U.S. nuclear missiles. That made it possible for Washington to win agreement to the stationing of the missiles from Britain and the FRG.

Rome's policy in other parts of the world, in particular in the Near East, is also subordinated to the aggressive ambitions of the transatlantic "patrons". There is an Italian military contingent in the so-called "multinational forces" in Sinai, which are to all intents and purposes an occupation corps which has secured the fruits of Tel Aviv's aggression there. Rome willingly made its servicemen available for participation, together with U.S. Marines, in the notorious multinational peacekeeping forces in Lebanon.

It was from Italian ports that the warships of the U.S. 6th Fleet, which is being used to support the Israeli aggressors and for armed provocations against Arab states, set sail for the shores of Lebanon. Italy has considerably expanded its military activity in the Horn of Africa region, where Rome is obediently participating in the implementation of the Pentagon's militaristic schemes.

The meeting at the White House also discussed certain economic matters. As we know, the Italian economy is afflicted by an acute and protracted industrial crisis. Inflation in the country is now the highest in Western Europe and amounts to 16 percent. Over 2 million Italians have no work. Huge budget deficits and unacceptably high bank rates in the United States are having a ruinous effect on the Italian economy. This is leading to an outflow of capital, much needed by the country, to the United States. However, statements made at the end of the talks by Washington's official representative make it plain that in a desire to please the Reagan administration the Italian delegation preferred not to raise this "delicate" problem at the talks.

SOVIET-FINNISH COMMISSION BEGINS DELIBERATIONS

LD302339 Moscow in Finnish to Finland 1530 GMT 30 May 83

[Text] The 29th session of the Soviet-Finnish intergovernmental Scientific-Technical Cooperation Commission opened in Moscow today. The participants in the session paid special attention to Soviet-Finnish cooperation in the utilization of the oil and gas deposits in the seas of the northern areas of our countries, in agricultural production, and food production. At the same time the expansion of contacts between Soviet and Finnish experts in some spheres of natural and social sciences is being discussed.

In their opening speeches the chairmen of the intergovernmental commission, Arnold Romanov and Pekka Jauho, gave a high appraisal of the development of relations between the scientists and experts of the two countries. They noted that this cooperation is an inseparable part of Soviet-Finnish neighborly relations. It serves to strengthen mutually advantageous commercial and economic relations between our countries.

MARCHUK RECEIVES FINNISH RESEARCH DIRECTOR

PM021220 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jun First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talk Held"]

[Text] G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, received 31 May P. Jauho, general director of Finland's State Scientific Research Center, in connection with the session of the Soviet-Finnish Commission for Scientific and Technical Cooperation being held in Moscow. Questions of expanding and deepening the scientific and technical cooperation were discussed during the talk.

Finnish Ambassador to the USSR A. Karhila attended the meeting.

SALAH KHALAF, FATAH DELEGATION CONTINUE VISIT

Arrival Remarks

LD021643 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] The delegation of the Fatah organization, led by one of its leaders, Salah Khalaf [Abu Iyad], arrived in the Soviet Union at the invitation of Soviet public organizations. At the airport, Salah Khalaf made a statement to our correspondent Sergey Krylov. Their recorded conversation follows:

[Krylov] Abu Iyad, there is talk in the press and the world about the aim of your visit. What is the real aim, if you please?

[Khalaf] We in the Liberation Organization have a firm and strong relationship with the Soviet Union. This relationship is not new, it is historic and old. Proceeding from this, I believe that this visit, especially in these circumstances, has dimensions which are very important to our cause and to our people, in particular in these dangerous circumstances which the region is experiencing. We expect an Israeli aggression on Al-Biqa' against the (?Syrian) forces there and against the Palestinian force and the national forces. This comes at a time when U.S. imperialism is intensifying its [word indistinct] in the region through the so-called Lebanon Agreement between Israel and the Lebanese Government. In our opinion this agreement is more dangerous than the Camp David accords. All these issues will be discussed with the Soviet comrades, in whom we have confidence, and whose promises we trust. We are also confident of the Soviet Union's stand with us and our people.

[Question] How do you evaluate the current policy of the Reagan administration in the Middle East?

[Answer] Since the beginning of the Reagan era, I believe that there has been political aggression, aggression which was pre-prepared on more than one occasion. The ugliest thing that has taken place during the Reagan era is the Zionist aggression against Lebanon; in particular, the day when the Israeli forces, with U.S. agreement, entered Lebanon, particularly the area around Beirut, and surrounded [words indistinct] days. The Lebanese fighters stood fast and so did the Syrian and Palestinian fighters. They all stood heroically fast in the face of (?aggression). To put it briefly, Reagan's policy is an aggressive policy in the Middle East and in particular with regard to our Palestinian people.

Delegation Holds Talks

ID022143 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab world 1730 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Talks took place today between the delegation of the Palestinian Liberation Movement, Fatah, headed by Salah Khalaf, member of the Central Committee of the organization, who is visiting Moscow at the invitation of the chairman and active members of the Soviet Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity. Talks covered the situation in the Middle East, pressing issues regarding the intensification of the campaign of solidarity with the struggle of the Palestinian Arab people, and just and lasting peace in the Middle East. A talk also took place with the Soviet Coordination Committee on preparations for the convening of the UN conference on the Palestinian issue.

TASS STATES VIEWS ON SITUATION IN GULF WAR

LD031032 Moscow TASS in English 1018 GMT 3 Jun 83

["On the Iranian-Iraqi Armed Conflict" -- TASS headline]

[Text] [No dateline given] According to foreign news agencies, no active combat operations have been recorded at the Iranian-Iraqi front during the past few days. From time to time the sides exchange artillery fire and venture limited air raids.

According to statements of certain officials in Tehran, armistice terms should include the return of Iraqi troops within the "pre-war frontiers" and compensation for damage to property.

Delivering a radio address, A. Hosseyni-Khamenei, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, stated that at present Iran did not seek any specific sum of compensation at all (earlier a figure of 150 billion dollars was mentioned).

REUTER reports from Tehran that a detailed description of disputed border areas, from Gasr-e Shirin in the north to Khorramshahr in the south, has been released there. Iranian official spokesmen state that Iraq continues to hold a part of Iranian territory. The Iraqi leaders for their part have stated on more than one occasion that the Iraqi Armed Forces have been pulled out within "international frontiers."

Foreign observers note in this context that the dispute concentrates on small areas totalling several hundred square kilometres, which in Baghdad's view should be handed over to it under an agreement on frontiers signed in Algeria in 1975.

Baghdad has released a statement of Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz on Iraq's readiness to conclude with Iran a UN-sponsored agreement obliging the sides to refrain from doing damage to cities and villages. The signing of such a document, the statement points out, will make it possible to specify the claims of the Tehran authorities on the damage done to Iranian civilian projects and also save cities from destruction and the population from unwarranted losses. The Iraqi leaders have lately been insistently calling for peace and pointing out that Iraq and Iran are neighbours and that neither of them can ignore this fact, either today or in the future. [The TASS Russian identical version of this item concludes with the signature "(TASS)."]

IRANIAN RIGHTISTS, 'REACTIONARIES' CRITICIZED

NC021100 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1700 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Unattributed commentary: "A Blow on the Tudeh Party is a Blow on the Revolution"]

[Text] The persecution of Tudeh Party members continues in Iran as does the propaganda commotion against the progressive strata of the people who actively struggled against the shah's despotism and imperialist authoritativeness, and who persistently participated in the 11 February revolution.

Let us see why Iran's rightist forces are imprisoning and suppressing those who were especially detested by the shah and the imperialists and who were the targets of continuous punitive measures by the wretched Savak.

The fact is that a part of Iran's leadership -- mostly conservative clergymen, the large bourgeoisie and, first and foremost, pro-Western bourgeoisie and landlords, decisively oppose those progressive social and economic developments for which the Iranian people had carried out the 11 February revolution.

Rightist forces in Iran want to establish regulations in the country under which they can, like during the shah's despotism, oppress the people of Iran and exploit the oil resources and other wealth of the country together with imperialist companies in a bid to gain maximum benefits. It is especially because of this that rightist circles in Iran now have declared as enemies of Islam all those elements who call on Iran's workers to struggle to dismantle exploitation and to create a society governed by social justice in Iran.

During the past 1 and 1/2 to 2 years, the positions of imperialist elements in the Islamic Republic of Iran was especially strengthened. These people, who studied either in the United States or in West Europe, now don the mask of strugglers for Islam. This is very easily done because it is only necessary to feign support for Islamic rules. On the pretext of defending Islam and by chanting some verses from the Koran -- necessary to preserve their facade -- they are doing the same thing which is being done by the reactionary elements of the clergymen, in other words, the persecution of the country's progressive and democratic forces. At the same time the ground is gradually being paved to return Iran to the path of imperialist policy -- that is, relations with U.S. businessmen and politicians are being revived and the flames of false propaganda against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are being fanned. The persecution of the Tudeh Party is also used to make calumnious accusations that the Soviet Union is spying.

Revealing the nature of this propaganda commotion, the Soviet Union's major newspaper, PRAVDA, pointed out in its editorial that the representatives of some social circles are propagating the spy-mania and spy phobia. They fear the possibility of the expansion of mutually beneficial and equal Soviet-Iranian relations, and they are pushing their country toward a pro-imperialist policy -- a policy that was disgraced during the shah's regime.

An alliance is now being formed in Iran. History has seen the likes of this alliance on many occasions. This is an alliance between the reactionary elements of local clergymen with foreign oppressors. Elements of imperialism and conservative clergymen, while carrying out a creeping counterrevolution, have adopted a common language and have discovered common enemies. They have joined hands in opposing the laws on land reform and the nationalization of foreign trade and are jointly striving to approve a labor law which is more reactionary in nature than the labor law that existed during the shah's regime.

While displaying a daily increasing unity of objectives, conservative clergymen and imperialist elements in Iran are trying together to neutralize the popular revolution and to prevent the materialization of the just demands of Iran's workers. Rightist forces that affect the people of the country with their demagogic propaganda and their promises are, at the same time, carrying out a long-term counterrevolutionary coup. The main reason why the Tudeh Party has turned into a major target of restrictions is that it persistently defends the interests of Iran's workers and calls for efforts to make the revolutionary gains more profound. The Tudeh Party courageously and fearlessly reveals and casts reproach upon the activities related to the preliminaries of a vast coup by imperialists and reactionaries -- these true enemies of the revolution -- in Iran. As stated in the recent statement by the Tudeh Party's committee abroad, this party once again repeats the warning it issued very decisively 18 months ago. This warning is that our revolution is facing the threat of annihilation. The Tudeh Party warns that imperialists and its elements in our tortured country are completing the preliminaries of a coup like the events of 19 August 1953.

MOSCOW QUOTES WEEKLY ON TUDEH PERSECUTION

GF301101 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1700 GMT 29 May 83

[Review of article published in Soviet weekly ZA RUBEZHOM: "Only the Enemies of Iranian Revolution Can Benefit"]

[Text] The weekly ZA RUBEZHOM writes:

In Iran the internal reactionary elements, with the backing of the imperialist states -- especially the United States -- who aim to restore the strategic position in the Middle East they lost after the fall of the shah's regime, have started a widespread campaign against the Tudeh Party which had always been a strong (?supporter) of independence and progressive reforms in Iran.

The committee of the Tudeh Party in exile stated that Tudeh support for the revolution caused strong anger among the elements opposed to this party of toilers in Iran. The present unrelenting persecution of the real nationalists in Iran has caused deep concern among the progressive forces throughout the world and has drawn strong objections from them.

ZA RUBEZHOM [quotes] the English-language MORNING STAR, published in London, as saying: The Tudeh Party of Iran, which for 42 years has been fighting for national independence and socialism in its native land, was forced to remain undergound for 30 years, during which time its leaders and members were subjected to heavy surveillance. Now once again the activities of this party have been made illegal and its leaders have been arrested. They have been imprisoned without trial or investigation.

The Iranian people are today undergoing harsh times. The elaborate democratic laws that were introduced after the revolution and which had envisaged land reforms and confiscation of big estates were never implemented. Government control of foreign trade has been delayed, and the flight of capital outside Iran continues. The lands which were confiscated after the revolution are now being returned to their former owners.

The Islamic Republic has signed a military agreement with Pakistan. The bloody war with Iraq, which has caused the deaths of many peasants and workers in both the countries, continues as before and no efforts are being made to find a mutually beneficial and mutually acceptable solution to this futile dispute. Iran's return to a position of open confrontation with the Soviet Union is a boon to the United States. The fall of the shah's regime had been a strong blow to the imperialists. However, the capitalists were never ready to give up their privileges without a fight. Therefore, they began resisting and tried their best to contain the popular and socialist forces in Iran. The rightist elements have always feared that if the Tudeh is allowed its freedom it could undoubtedly attract the masses, who were in fact instrumental in bringing about the revolution.

Under these circumstances the ruling circles, following the shah's policy, began widespread persecution of the Tudeh Party. The BBC and Voice of Iran have been recently carrying out a widespread propaganda campaign maligning the Tudeh Party. In Iran itself, a former military leader and security chief under the shah has appeared on the scene and is being counted among the present Islamic leadership. Certain members of Savak, the shah's secret police which was responsible for crushing and murdering Tudeh members and other leftist elements, are roaming free, and the Islamic leadership has been making use of them.

These Islamic forces, using information supplied by counterrevolutionary groups stationed in the U.S. and the UK, began devising plans for framing the Tudeh Party and its leaders in the last months of 1982.

The MORNING STAR writes that what has happened is a tragedy for the Iranian people. However, at the same time, these events may presage wider implications.

The Reagan government has lately intensified its pressure against the world movement for peace. The U.S. has also intensified its efforts to increase its influence in the Middle East, especially in Lebanon and several other parts of the world. Now that in practice the Islamic Republic of Iran is drawing nearer to the imperialists, the instability in the Middle East is likely to increase.

The committee of the Tudeh Party in exile has objected to the actions of the Iranian officials and has declared that the leaders of the Tudeh Party are quite innocent of the charges brought against them. The committee in exile has also called for forming an impartial international team of observers made up of jurists and physicians that should look at the condition of the prisoners from close range and ensure that no physical or mental torture is applied to them.

These extraordinary events will show what the Iranian officials are planning for the labor classes of Iran. Today, defense of Tudeh would mean defense of the Iranian revolution itself.

USSR-JORDAN FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY HOLDS CONFERENCE

PM021152 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Jun 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Conference Held"]

[Text] The Second All-Union Conference of the USSR-Jordan Friendship Society was held in Moscow 1 June. The society's activity during the period under review was summed up. The society's board was elected, and was once again headed by USSR Deputy Health Minister A.G. Safonov.

I.S.A. 'Amr, Jordanian charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, and a delegation of the Jordanian-Soviet Friendship Society participated in the conference's work.

LE MONDE CITED ON JAILING OF KURDS IN TURKEY

NC020755 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1700 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] Paris LE MONDE published an article some days ago on the situation of the Kurds in Turkey and wrote that the trial of several hundred Kurds that started in April 1981 in Diyarbakir, Turkey, ended last week with the issuance of sentences. Of the 574 accused, 35 were sentenced to death, 28 to life imprisonment, and a large number to prison terms from 3 to 36 years. Referring to the fact that the sentences have met a very unpleasant world reaction, LE MONDE wrote that Kurds are placed under stronger pressures and restrictions (?in the provinces).

U.S. 'WHITE BOOK' ON CENTRAL AMERICA HIT

LD022021 Moscow TASS in English 1908 GMT 2 Jun 83

["Those Liars Have Exhausted Their Inspiration" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 2 TASS -- The imagination of Washington's propaganda experts has clearly grown weak and their power to manufacture political tall tales the White House needs is nearly exhausted. This conclusion is prompted involuntarily by the "White Book" dealing with the situation in Central America, which was issued by the U.S. Departments of State and Defence, Ruslan Tuchnin writes in "IZVESTIYA" today. The officials of these two leading departments seem to have written themselves out by producing flimsy variations on the same old theme of a mythical "Soviet-Cuban interference".

The United States is not mentioned at all in the latest concoction -- as if it has had nothing to do with the situation in Central America, the commentator says. Some discovery.

The Reagan government made no bones about publicly allocating some 20 million dollars to destabilise the situation in Nicaragua. The money is being spent, with most active participation by officers of the CIA and the Pentagon, to form and arm gangs from among cutthroats who supported Somoza, and, in violation of all norms of international law, to organize their incursion into Nicaraguan territory. But, one will find out by reading the "White Book", Washington has absolutely nothing to do with this.

Salvadoran rulers are being given millions of dollars as gifts, they are being supplied with up-to-date combat equipment, they are using the services of dozens of Pentagon officers dispatched to the country as military experts. But despite all this, the U.S. Administration is shown as having nothing to do with what is going on in El Salvador.

U.S. spy planes, the article says, are always up there in the skies, guiding military activities against Nicaragua and Salvadoran patriots. The Pentagon is building a special camp in Honduras for training punitive troops from El Salvador under the guidance of a hundred U.S. military instructors, and staging muscle-flexing military exercises in the region. But the authors of the "White Book" don't even mention anything about this.

Like many other fabrications alleging non-existent "Soviet-Cuban interference", the "White Book", the product of U.S. diplomats and military officers, was issued with the sole aim of trying to confuse the international public, dampen increasing criticisms of U.S. policy, and cover up Washington's imperialist actions with shoddy propaganda, Ruslan Tuchnin says.

TASS CRITICIZES STONE'S C.A. APPOINTMENT

LD021347 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0938 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Washington, 2 Jun (TASS) -- Correspondent Aleksandr Lyutyy reports:

A ceremony has been held in the U.S. State Department for swearing in Richard Stone, a double-dyed reactionary and former senator from Florida whom President Reagan has appointed as his special representative in Central America at the rank of ambassador with special instructions.

The establishment of such a post by the White House is seen as sharply increased efforts by Wahington to interfere in the affairs of Central American states in order to suppress their national liberation movements. Stone, who has much experience in subversive work in the region, should, according to the administration's schemes, coordinate "on-the-spot" organization of subversion and armed provocations against states which are objectionable to the United States, and should play the role of mentor of the bloody antipopular regimes allied with Washington.

It is indicative that the day after the swearing in the newly-created "peacemaker" is leaving on a "lightning tour" of several Central and Latin American countries. He will first stop in El Salvador, where he will hand instructions to the heads of the repressive regime on stepping up terror against the country's population.

Local observers are paying attention to attempts to present Stone as a near "model" political figure. THE NEW YORK TIMES stresses his "astounding ability to relate sympathetically to the culture and politics of any figure with whom he speaks," noting that allegedly "this quality happens to be extremely necessary at present" for the man who "will be concerned with the settlement of the stormy political problems of one of the most uneasy regions in the world."

Speaking at Stone's swearing-in ceremony, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz asserted that the administration's new "placeman" in Central America possesses "excellent qualifications, abilities, and energy" for implementing the United States' aim of "strengthening the economy and democratic institutions in the region."

This is being said of a man who from March 1981 to March 1982 was fulfilling the function of a paid agent of the bloody Guatemalan regime, and was "pushing" in Washington the question of supplies to the Guatemalan butchers who are implementing unconcealed genocide against their own people. This is being said of a man who helped create on Guatemalan territory, and in his native Florida, paramilitary camps for the Somozist followers who, at the instruction of the CIA, are carrying out armed subversion against Nicaragua.

MOSCOW COMMENTS ON SHULTZ' C.A. BASEBALL ANALOGY

LD022338 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1706 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] UPI reports that U.S. Secretary of State Shultz has compared the present situation in Central America to a baseball game. This is an unexpected twist, is it not? If we are to believe Shultz who was speaking, on this occasion, as a sports expert, it seems that when one baseball team is beating another by a wide margin, an experienced manager replaces his best player. "Why?" you may ask. Apparently so the spectators do not lose interest and go home before the end of the match.

On hearing that item, listeners may naturally ask what this sporting yarn, recounted by the secretary of state on an NBC radio and television program, has to do with the situation in Central America. Yet the connection is direct. Shultz said that Thomas Enders, former assistant to the secretary of state for inter-American affairs, was the best player on the U.S. team whom Washington decided to replace and send, in gratitude for loyal service, as U.S. ambassador to Spain. One has the feeling that George Shultz thought up all this nonsense about sport in order to conceal the true motives for the reshuffle at the State Department. In reality, Washington wants to intensify the undeclared war against the peoples of Nicaragua and El Salvador, who are unwilling to bow to American diktat.

For this purpose tougher and more energetic performers were needed overseas -- men who would not have on eye on U.S. laws and public opinion, but would get on with the job and stop at nothing.

To compare the situation in a region where blood is being spilled, civil rights are being trampled, and violence committed, with a baseball game is, to say the least, cynical and out of place. With the greatest of ease, and if it were a game, the U.S. strategists dream up the most cunning methods of achieving their aims, their main stake placed on the CIA.

A U.S. spy department scheme code named Plans has recently been publicly revealed. This envisages some territory in northern Nicaragua being seized by Samoza gangs entrenched in Honduras. A puppet government would then be set up there which could appeal to the United States for help. In all this CIA director William Casey himself does not make any secret of the involvement of his cutthroats in subversive operations against the legitimate government of Nicaragua. For Shultz, this is baseball. In fact, it is true international brigandage.

MOSCOW RECEPTION MARKS ARGENTINE NATIONAL DAY

PM271028 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 May 83 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Public Soiree"]

[Text] A soiree devoted to the National Day of the Republic of Argentina -- the May revolution anniversary -- was held in Moscow 24 May. E.L.E. de la Guardia, Argentine ambassador to the USSR, and heads of diplomatic missions of a number of Latin American states accredited in the USSR were present.

SHEVARDNADZE EXTOLS VETERAN LENINIST LAKOBA

PM300757 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 17 May 83 pp 1,3

[GRUZINFORM account of speech by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, to 16 May meeting at the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee's Institute of Party History, under the general heading: "Fervent Revolutionary and Leninist: Jubilee Meeting Devoted to the 90th Anniversary of the Birth of N.A. Lakoba"]

[Excerpt] Dear Comrades! Quite recently our republic marked the 90th anniversary of the birth of Yefrem Alekseyevich Eshba, worthy son of the Abkhaz people and well-known revolutionary and Leninist. The jubilee festivities in Tbilisi and Sukhumi, other cities, and rayons in the republic devoted to this important anniversary turned into a vivid and impressive demonstration of our working people's loyalty to the Leninist principles of proletarian internationalism and the friendship and fraternity of peoples.

We are gathered today to pay tribute to Nesto Apollonovich Lakoba, unbending revolutionary in Lenin's mold, tireless builder of Soviet power in Abkhazia and prominent figure of the Communist Party and Soviet state.

Nestor Lakoba was an atypical people's leader. A man of the Abkhaz working people by origin, he inherited their best features -- courage, resoluteness, loyalty to friendship andfraternity, and revolutionary optimism. Nestor Lakoba loved the motherland with the ardent heart of a revolutionary and keenly sensed the pulse of his epoch. He knew well the Abkhaz people's life, daily round, and mentality and knew how to translate Lenin's ideas of revolutionary struggle and socialist building into reality, taking Abkhazia's specific characteristics into account. This is the source of the working people's universal love for Nestor Lakoba; in this lies the secret of his popularity.

Sergo Rodzhonikidze said at the Fourth Georgian CP Congress: "The Central Committee has considered and considers Comrade Lakoba the best defender of Abkhazia's interests and the best champion of our party policy. For this reason the party has supported and is supporting Comrade Lakoba."

"A tireless leader of socialist building in Abkhazia" -- this is how PRAVDA described him.

The opinion held by that generation of Communists of Nestor Apollonovich Lakoba was very well expressed by the Abkhaz party organization's leader at that time, Comrade Georgiy Sturua: "The entire history of the Abkhaz working people's uprisings and of their revolutionary activities is inseparably linked with the name of Nestor Lakoba -- their main leader and organizer. Comrade Lakoba proved himself a valiant revolutionary and justly deserved his enormous popularity and the love of all Abkhazia's working population."

Following the expulsion of the Menshevik authorities from Tbilisi in February 1921, and subsequently the rest of the republic, Yefrem Eshba, Nestor Lakoba, and their companions in arms stood at the head of the new Abkhaz Revolutionary Committee.

To the end of his days Nestor Lakoba remained and active fighter for the triumph of the party's Leninist general line. He resolutely opposed the Trotskiyites, right-wing capitalationists, and petit bourgeois nationalists and his personal authority played a considerable role in this struggle.

Nestor Lakoba was a great organizer. In the posts of chairman of the Council of People's Commissars and chairman of the Central Executive Committee of Abkhazia, as a member of the Abkhaz Obkom Bureau and the Georgian Communist Party (Bolsheviks) Central Committee Bureau, and as a candidate member of the Transcaucausus All-Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks) Kraykom Bureau, Nestor Apollonovich did all in his power to translate Lenin's wise instructions and advice into reality. The whole history of the formation of Abkhazia's statehood, the development of its economy and culture, and the industrialization, collectivization, and cultural revolution affected in Abkhazia are inseparably linked with Nestor Lakoba's name.

Nestor Lakoba was a fervent patriot and consistent internationalist. In his report at the First Abkhaz Oblast Party Conference Lakoba said: "The historical and economic conditions demand that Abkhazia and Georgia form a single entity so that the working masses of these two peoples are welded firmly together." And at the 15th All-Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks) Congress he declared to the whole party: "Abkhazia, comprised within Soviet Georgia, is completely free and is developing culturally and economically with each year. Only our party could have formed and called into life such a small republic as Abkhazia."

Nestor Lakoba made a great personal contribution to overcoming the national dissension and turmoil inherited from the Tsarist regime and Menshevik rule. In his report at the Third Session of the All-Georgian Central Executive Committee which was held in Sukhumi in June 1926 Nestor Lakoba said: "Really, it was not the fault of the Georgian workers and peasants and it was not the fault of the Abkhaz working people that they were at loggerheads at one time. At some time somebody had goaded them.... Now Georgian and Abkhaz firmly clasp each other's hand...." "Sharing a common destiny with Georgia has saved Abkhazia." Fine words!

We must always live up to the Soviet, Leninist conception of the questions of socialist internationalism and the friendship and fraternity of the peoples, and give nobody the opportunity to lead even a single man astray from the Leninist internationalist positions and to meddle in the fraternal mutual relations between the Abkhaz and Georgian peoples. The interests of the unity and cohesion of the peoples of our motherland are our supreme interests since its is precisely this unity and cohesion which represent the inexhaustible source of our socialist state's might and invincibility.

Comrades!

Genuine internationalism is a type of action, of specific practical deeds, the internationalism of the Leninist party and the Soviet Government was expressed above all in the measures taken to eliminate the legacy of the past in the shape of the economic and cultural inequality of the peoples who had inhabited the former Russian empire.

The Georgian CP, loyal to these Leninist traditons, has paid and is paying particular attention to the economic and cultural development of the Abkhaz ASSR and the other autonomous formations. The CPSU Central Committee July (1982) Resolution "On the Georgian SSR Party Organizations' Organizational and Political Work in Preparation for the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the USSR" -- which in essence sums up the 10 years of successful struggle by Georgia's Communists and all the working people for the assertion in the republic of the Leninist norms and principles of party and state life and for overcoming the laggardness of our national economy behind the average union indicators -- stresses that "Measures for the comprehensive socioeconomic and cultural development of the Abkhaz ASSR, the Adzhar ASSR, and the South Osetian Autonomous Oblast are being implemented in the republic.

Ideological education work among the various nationalities has been intensified and attention to the further development of their cultures has been increased."

Indeed, the industrial potential of the republic's autonomous formations, including the Abkhza ASSR, has almost doubled over the past 10 years. Many major enterprises have been commissioned. Capital investments totaling around R2 billion have been assimilated over the past 10 years in our autonomous formations -- much more than in the preceeding 20 years.

The achievements in the economy have provided a good basis for development in the social sphere. Many apartment blocks and socio-cultural facilities have been built in Abkhazia. Important successes have been achieved in the development of culture, science, education, and health care.

In accordance with a CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution a state university has been set up and is functioning successfully in Abkhazira, and there are local television transmissions.

Dear friends!

Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee said at the ceremony devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR: "Today, on this triumphant day, we are paying tribute to many generations of Soviet people of all nationalities, men and women, workers and peasants, the intelligentsia, party and soviet officials, soldiers of the Armed Forces, Communists and nonparty people -- to all who built socialism, defended it in the most arduous of wars, and translated into reality the thousand-year-old dream of the equality, friendship, and fraternity of the peoples."

With special love and appreciation, with a feeling of special gratitude we are paying tribute to the fearless knights of the revolution, Nastor Apollonovich Lakoba among them.

Recently a street name Yefrem Eshba was opened in Tbilisi, a memorial to him has been erected in Sukhumi, in Makharadze a kolkhoz has been given his name, and in the village of Agubediya, Ochamchirskiy Rayon, a memorial plaque has been erected. A biographical sketch about Ye. A. Eshba has been reissued.

A great deal is being done to immortalize the memory of NMA. Lakoba.

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I would like to acquaint the participants in today's session with the content of a historical document -- the 28 December 1936 resolution of The All-Georgian Central Executive Committee and the Georgian SSR Council of People's Commissars on immortalizing the memory of Comrade N.A. Lakoba, signed by F. Makharadzem, chairman of All-Georgian Central Executive Committee; G. Mgaloblishvili, chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of People's Commissars; and T. Zhgenti, secretary of the All-Georgian Central Executive Committee and the Georgian SSR Council of People's Commissars decree that:

In perpetuation of the memory of Comrade Nastor Apollonovich Lakoba the fermentation plant in Tbilisi city is to be named for Comrade N.S. Lakoba; one of Tbilisi city's streets is to be renamed Lakoba Street; grants named for Comrade N.A. Lakoba are to be instituted at the Georgian agricultural institute for students from the Abkhaz ASSR.

I wish to announce: the No 2 production unit of the Tbiltabak Production Association, the Kutaisi Clothing Factory, and a public garden in Tbilisi have been named for N.A. Lakoba; grants named for N.A. Lakoba have been instituted at the Georgian Agricultural Institute for outstanding students from the Abkhaz ASSR; selected articles and speeches of his are being prepared for publication; memorials to Nestor Apollonovich Lakoba will be erected in Tbilisi and Sukhumi. In Abkhazia streets, schools, and a sanatorium have been named for N.A. Lakoba.

But the most important and most majestic memorial to the fighters of the Leninist Guard is the loyalty of the Abkhaz Oblast party organization and of all Abkhaz working people to Lenin's ideas, to the cause of the Communist Party and to the principles of proletarian internationalism, and the organization's purposeful work in establishing and strengthening the atmosphere of friendship and fraternity. In this, and above all in this, we see the continuity of the best traditions of the revolutionary past.

USSR POPULATION STATISTICS CITED IN NEW BOOK

LD021139 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] During the 65 years of Soviet power, the population of our country has grown by 108 million people. At the start of the current year the population exceeded 271 million. These data are taken from the reference book "USSR Population" which has been published. Its authors are a group of scientists and specialists in the field of demography and statistics. The growth in the country's population has been taking place under conditions of grandiose socioeconomic transformations and would have been even more considerable if it were not for the serious losses sustained during the war years. It was only in 1955 that the prewar population figures were restored, 10 years after our victory over fascism. Even now the consequences of the war have adverse effects on population growth.

The number of inhabitants went up in all union republics. This process has taken place at the fastest pace in regions where the birth rate is relatively high: in the republics of Central Asia and Kazakh SSR, Azerbaijan and Armenia. One can observe a high growth rate in the population of a number of autonomous republics in North Caucasus, Tuva, and Yakutia. For a long time already the population of Siberia and the Far East has been growing at a faster rate than that of the Russian Federation as a whole. That is the result of an accelerated development in the economy of the regions where large industrial and energy complexes are being created.

Figures cited in the reference book show that the number of men in the country has grown at a predominate pace. In the period between 1970-1979, the number of men increased by 10 percent; women by 8 percent. Nevertheless, the number of women in the country continues to be large. This excess applies mainly to the over 50 age group.

There are in our country more than 100 nations and ethnic groups. Relations of genuine equality, fraternal mutual aid, and cooperation, respect, and mutual trust have come about among them.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS LINGUISTIC EQUALITY PRINCIPLE

LD020953 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 27 May 83

[Yevgeniy Benyash commentary]

[Text] Another academic year is coming to an end at Soviet schools. Teaching in a country which consists of 15 republics is conducted in several dozen languages because each republic is populated by a number of ethnic groups.

In accordance with the Soviet Constitution every Soviet citizen has the right to receive education in his or her native tongue. Each Soviet republic has schools for the representatives of comparatively large ethnic groups comprising a given administration district.

The Republic of Uzbekistan in Central Asia for one has a number of big population centers where the teaching process involves five languages. The language a child is to be taught in is chosen by is parents. The principle of linguistic equality in the USSR is observed not only in the sphere of school education. Constituent republics conduct radio and telecasts, make films and print newspapers, magazines and books in local languages.

The nationalities policy of the Soviet Communist Party has resulted in having virtually not a single illiterate person in the country whatever the ethnic group he or she belongs to. The young people of all nationalities receive as a rule full secondary education, amounting to 10 years of schooling as a minimum. The cultural potential of all Soviet peoples has expand noticeably. This is largely due to a process of internationalization going on in every sphere of public life thanks to which ethnic cultures enrich one another and promote each other's development.

Since the Soviet economy represents a unified system scientific and business contacts between the people of different national groups also grows fast, the same as tourist exchanges and ties between cultural workers. The number of mixed marriages is also on the rise. Under the circumstances the role of the language that serves as a means of communication between the country's nationalities becomes increasingly great.

Russian has naturally assumed this role. Most of those populating the various Soviet republics have a good command of the Russian language which is taught in all schools along with the local tongue. Bilingualism has spread to ethnic literatures with many authors writing now in Russian, now in their native language.

One such author is the well-known Chingiz Aitmatov of Kirghizia. Here is what he has said in an interview for Radio Moscow: If I write a book in Kirghiz, I translate it into Russian myself, and vice versa. My contacts with Russian -- the language is one of the world's most powerful literatures -- improves my style and enriches my creative capacity. A good command of Russian added to the knowledge of one's native tongue promotes friendship between the various Soviet nationalities and makes international and national cultural values and achievements in science and technology more accessible to them.

DEPUTY PROCURATOR DETAILS ECONOMIC CRIMES

PM272052 Moscow TRUD in Russian 22 May 83 p 2

[Interview with USSR Deputy Procurator General S.A. Shishkov by N. Nadezhdina under the rubric "The Economy and Morals": "Production, Order, Law" -- first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] The party has set the Soviet people important tasks in developing the economy, enhancing the efficiency of management, and improving the people's life. Considerable reserves for increasing production exist in our country. One of them is better organization and public discipline and the struggle against mismanagement, wastefulness and abuses. What is the law enforcement organs' role in resolving this major task?

Question: With your permission, Sergey Aleksandrovich, I would like to ask you some questions raised by our readers. Let us start with a letter received by our editorial office a short while ago. V. Petrenko, a worker, quotes only one example: 514 square meters of plasterboard partition was lying about uselessly at the Beloretskmetallurgstroy trust for a long time. It was soaked by autumn rains and covered by snow. The material which construction workers failed to put to timely use was completely ruined. The worker asks, with good reason: How could such mismanagement have been allowed to happen and why has nobody been made to answer for it?

Answer: We have checked the letter out. Its author is quite right. Unfortunately, disciplinary measures against the culprits -- Seregin, head of the Beloretskmetallurgstroy Trust, and Mazitov, the chief accountant -- were adopted only after the intervention of the prosecutor's office. A month's salary was docked from each of them in compensation for the material damage caused. But, of course, the money paid by the culprits represents only a small part of the ruined materials' cost.

But while the material damage can be compensated, albeit partially, the moral losses cannot be made up. Indeed, it is easy to imagine what a man feels when he sees the fruits of his labor going to waste....

Unfortunately, such incidents are no rare occurrence. At the Sverdlovskmelioratsiya Association serious breaches in the storage and utilization of land reclamation machinery were exposed. In the Krasnoufimsk No 13 mechanized mobile column alone, R270,000 worth of diverse machinery has been written off illegally over the past 18 months. Criminal proceedings were instituted, on the basis of the instances of mismanagement in the No 13 mechanized mobile column. Panov, the chief mechanic, was tried and convicted.

Incidentally, these disgraceful practices were also exposed in a worker's letter. Working people are turning to law enforcement organs because they believe that people must without fail be called to account for misappropriations, mismanagement and breaches of state discipline. We pay attention to each signal we receive and constantly demand from the prosecutor's office staff that Soviet citizens' letters be viewed as an effective means of nationwide control and as an important form of the working people's participation in state administration.

Question: People don't get patted on the back for negligence, naturally. And in letters received by the editorial office readers rightly make the point: Those who fail to organize work properly should be made to answer for it. But at times it isn't just a matter of negligence, is it?

Answer: At times it is difficult to distinguish between negligence and venality. Moreover, negligence and lack of control, as a rule, provide the breeding ground in which abuses for personal gain proliferate.

At the No 21 Bashkirneftazavodstroy trust 25 tons of extremely scarce fittings were literally ground into the mud and mangled under the wheels of machinery and trucks and were later written off against production costs in an attempt to avoid responsibility. Is this mismanagement? Certainly! But not only that. In the atmosphere of laxity and lack of accountability, some people managed to line their pockets -- there is a shortfall of pipes and other valuable equipment. But it did not prove possible to escape responsibility. On the basis of the misappropriations, criminal proceedings were instituted and an investigation is underway.

Any socialist enterprise nowadays is a big concern with major material and financial resources at its disposal. This should increase the zeal with which every one of the people's kopecks is put to use. However, one comes across cases of individual economic leaders who think that the big scale of production allows them to squander state funds in large amounts. One is sometimes struck by the petty bourgeois, philistine largesse, by patronage with other people's money. For instance, on the Pravda kolkhoz in Namangan Oblast's Zadaryinskiy Rayon R29,000 was spent on hospitality for various guests.

Question: Readers in some of the letters cite this kind of example: To obtain the components which a plant needs, gifts are offered to the dispatch clerk on whom timely deliveries depend. If a commission arrives at a plant, hospitality and souvenirs have to be offered.... Isn't that how many abuses start?

Answer: The lessons of many criminal cases eloquently prove that personality degeneration is not a sudden or immediate process. Gifts and presents, modest hospitality, and lavish banquets gradually begin to be accepted as almost the norm. And where does the line lie between a present and a bribe? It is difficult even for a jurist to draw that line where an official is involved.

Bribery represents a special danger to society. The evidence from prosecutor's investigations shows that many large-scale misappropriations and abuses for personal gain are frequently committed by bribing officials whose job it is to see to it that public assets are kept intact. There are instances where, in exchange for bribes, plans are revised, raw materials and semimanufactures are issued, scarce centrally allocated products are sold off to sharp dealers, and breaches of the law are covered up.

Right now a case is being investigated against a group of various Kiev Oblast trade organization executives -- it involves taking bribes totaling tens of thousands of rubles and misappropriations of socialist property linked with this. Criminal proceedings have been instituted against Kievavtomattorg leaders, the managers of a number of stores, and individual Kiev trade inspection staffers.

What were they being bribed for? They were being bribed because, despite being aware of flagrant violations of trade rules and misappropriations, they not only did nothing to stop them, but deliberately covered them up and even encouraged them. After all, the money paid out in bribes is usually obtained through misappropriations, deception of customers and other abuses.

It is alarming that money-grubbing is penetrating into medical institutions and educational establishments. There are places where bribes are taken for admitting people to an institute and an operation is carried out or a seriously sick person attended to for suitable pay.

Tumalayev, senior instructor at the Dagestan State Pedagogical Institute, did not allow anybody to take an examination without bribing him first. And those who paid up were immediately given a satisfactory assessment without ever being handed the examination paper or asked a single question. Tumalayev has now been sentenced to 8 years' deprivation of liberty and confiscation of property. The punishment was just.

Such crimes are dangerous through their corrupting influence on people, on our youth, and therefore we will combat them most mercilessly.

Question: the examples you cited are, of course, isolated. But how could they have happened in the first place? After all, a man does not live in a vacuum. People can see that he is living beyond his means, those lavish banquets cannot be kept secret. And last but not least there are checks and various kinds of audits from time to time. Why, readers are asking, do these people act so brazenly, why aren't they afraid -- perhaps our laws are too soft?

Answer: I cannot agree. We have sufficient legal standards, including some very strict ones, designed to ensure the necessary public order and the struggle against various kinds of abuses. But the trouble is that the strict enforcement of the laws is not always ensured and universal intolerance toward the least deviation from their requirements is not fostered.

The need to apply criminal law standards is evidence of the fact that the disease has spread too far. Our main common task consists in prevention, in ensuring that crimes are not committed. But do we always adopt a civic attitude to combatting irregularities?

In each case where negligence and abuses go unpunished, one cannot but perceive inadequate work by enterprise and public organization administrations. It was noted very poignantly at the 17th Trade Union Congress that public control must be more effective, less formalistic, and unprejudiced.

The departmental control and auditing service deserves special mention. For 4 straight years inspectors of the republic Ministry of the Food Industry checked on the state of financial and economic activities at the Tadzhikmaslo association. To judge by their records, no irregularities were noticed. These were exposed during an investigation carried out on the initiative of the prosecutor's office. Criminal proceedings were instituted against the association's former leaders because of a deficit in material assets totaling more than R1.5 million.

Unfortunately, such instances are not isolated. Prosecutors are now endeavoring to expose and stop each specific breach of the law, to bring the culprits to book and simultaneously to establish why superior organizations and their auditing services had not exposed the abuses earlier and who personally is to blame.

One of the most realistic and effective measures in combatting misappropriations, mismanagement and other breaches of state discipline is to make the culprits compensate for the damage caused to society. If all people guilty of inflicting damage on state property were without fail made materially liable for this, they would adopt a much more prudent attitude to national assets. However, the legal requirements concerning compensation of losses by the immediate culprits are frequently breached.

To cite a specific example: Through the fault of chief agronomist Zenkin on the Mokshanskiy sovkhoz in Ryazan Oblast's Pitelinskiy Rayon, almost the entire seed potato stock -- around 1,000 tons worth R86,000 -- perished. Kuznetsov, the Sovkhoz director, wrote off the damage against production costs. True, Zenkin was fired, but shortly thereafter they appointed him. . .director of the neighboring Krasnyy Partizan sovkhoz.

The prosecutor's office asked the Pitelinskiy Rayon Soviet, where Zenkin is a deputy, to agree to instituting criminal proceedings against him. However, the prosecutor's request was turned down. A man who has caused the state great damage through his criminal negligence is being protected, and protected by people whose state and public makes it incumbent on them to combat this type of mismanagement! We are confident that these questions will be resolved in the oblast soviet of people's deputies.

I would like to dwell on yet another question. Persons who have in the past been involved in crimes for personal gain or have been tried for these crimes are still being admitted to jobs where they have access to material assets. Bekimbayev, chief of the No. 2 livestock unit on the 22d CPSU Congress sovkhoz in Semipalatinish Oblast's Aksuatskiy Rayon, sold off R1,600 worth of meat products. Following this he was fined. But some time later director Omargaliyev appointed him head of another livestock unit. Six months had not passed before Bekimbayev again stole more than 2 tons of meat. He has not been brought to book and had to pay R5,325 in compensation for the damage he caused. The sovkhoz director deserves to be punished, too, because his conduct can only be interpreted as direct connivance with the plunderer. However, the Aksuatskiy Rayon Agricultural Administration maintains silence.... A leader who places material assets in the hands of a swindler must come to realize the full extent of his personal responsibility. Such connivance cannot go unpunished -- this is an indispensable condition for effective struggle against misappropriations. Recently a whole series of amendments and additions to legislation relating to the protection of socialist property was introduced. Among them is the institution of criminal proceedings for failure to comply with a court sentence of deprivation of the right to hold certain posts. This standard applies not only to the thieves and embezzlers themselves when trying again to secure a cushy job for themselves, but also to those officials who, in a breach of the law, let them have the job.

Strengthening and enforcing law and order is a task for the state and the people as a whole and it must be solved using both the force of the law and the force of public opinion. In accordance with the lofty demands made by the CPSU Central Committee November 1982 Plenum, the prosecutor's office sees its duty in intensifying crime prevention work, ensuring that responsibility for mismanagement, crimes for personal gain, hooliganism, and drunkenness is exacted without fail, and mobilizing the popular masses to combat the least deviations from the rules of socialist law and order.

FACTS, FIGURES ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

LD011359 Moscow TASS in English 1105 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Moscow June 1 TASS -- Follows a selection of facts and figures characterizing the state of environmental protection in the USSR.

In 1983 it is planned to spend from the state budget 8,000 million roubles on environmental protection in the USSR. In the past five-year plan period (1976-1980), a total of 26,000 million roubles were spent on these aims.

Observation of atmospheric pollution is carried out in 450 cities and industrial centres of the Soviet Union, with more than 1,000 stationary and 500 mobile control posts taking part in this work.

It is planned to establish forest belts on an area of 50 thousand hectares. In 1983, more than 130 thousand hectares of depleted soil will be returned for use in forestry and agriculture due to recultivation.

SOVIET UNION LAUNCHES VENERA-15 2 JUNE

LD022253 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 2 Jun 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The automatic interplanetary station Venera-15 was launched in the Soviet Union today.

[Begin A. Galkin recording -- identified from screen caption] It is early morning at the Flight Control Center. After being launched from the Baykonur cosmodrome the station first went into the orbit of an artificial earth satellite. Then an on-board engine was switched on, and the real interplanetary flight began. [shots of mission control center and simulated flight of probe in space]

Over 2 decades divide the first launch to Venus and today's launch. Our knowledge of our nearest space neighbor has grown immeasurably over the intervening period. Now no one any longer considers that the dense blanket of cloud conceals a gigantic hotbed of luxuriant vegetation. Landings by Soviet automatic stations, the locations of which are designated on the diagram [shots of map of Venus with dots where probes have landed] by dots, have proven that, alas, Venus is a world without life. We now are well aware that the rock there is similar to basalt on earth. [shots of soil samples being taken] The temperature reaches 500 degrees, while the pressure is 100 times higher than on earth. The sky is not blue as on our earth, but orange.

Venera-15, which was launched today, differs from its predecessors by the absence of a descent module. Thus a landing is not being planned. The station will become an artificial satellite of the planet and from orbit will continue research into its atmosphere and surface. Some of the scientific instruments that are installed aboard the station have been jointly produced by Soviet and GDR specialists. According to data from ballistic measurements the station is due to reach the vicinity of Venus at the beginning of October this year. [end recording]

DEVELOPMENT OF SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS DISCUSSED

LD011458 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 0840 GMT on 28 May carries the "Man, Earth and the Universe" program presented by Pilot-Cosmonaut Vitaliy Ivanovich Sevastyanov. The first item on the program deals with satellite communications.

The presenter begins by introducing a film clip from the village of Alekseyeva, 140 km from Kuybyshev, where All-Union Television First Program color pictures have arrived thanks to a "Moskva" satellite communications ground station. The clip shows several small buses on the road from Kuybyshev City to Alekseyeva village. The clip then cuts to show a tower with an array of antennas and then to shots of a dish antenna. The presenter says that the dish of the parabolic antenna receives signals from a communications satellite 36,000 km above the Atlantic. Low-noise amplifiers help make the satellite's weak signal more distinct. The signal is strengthened further and then passed to the transmitting antenna located on the tower. The system is several times cheaper than building radio relay stations, particularly in remote regions. The film clip shows interior shots of a ground station and its equipment. The presenter says that experts estimate that the construction of a radio relay station would cost about 10 times more than the "Moskva" ground station.

A resident of Alekseyeva is then shown being interviewed on the quality of the television pictures. He says that reception is now "very good" whereas before it was "very poor."

Next, the presenter introduces USSR Deputy Communications Minister Yuriy Borisovich Zubarev.

The following interview takes place:

"[Sevastyanov] Yuriy Borisovich, we have just seen how in the village of Alekseyeva in Kuybyshev Oblast the residents now have the opportunity of viewing All-Union Television First Program; they can receive fine color pictures. In addition, they can receive two radio programs, while only recently they could not do so. This has been made possible by the 'Moskva' ground station, which functions alongside the 'Gorizont' system. This is a space communications system. What other space communications systems exist? Perhaps we could also recall the history of the establishment of space communications, the principal tasks carried out at different stages, which are being carried out today, and the problems which we still face today in this area?

"[Zubarev] Before talking about the 'Moskva' system and throwing light on this question in detail, I would like to dwell on a bit of history. In point of fact, the distribution and transmission of television channels in our country was effected through radio relay and cable lines of communications, and used high-power and low-power relay stations. To take 1961, for example, there were around 100 high-power and 170 low-power relay stations.

"[Sevastyanov] On the ground?

"[Zubarev] Yes, on the ground. It was by this means that the population of our country watched television programs. As far as the total number of people was concerned, it was 35 percent of the population. It was a very low figure of course, and that is why the question arose of increasing the proportion of the population able to receive central television programs. In the ensuing 5-year plan, the number of ground devices -- radio relay, cable, and high-power and low-power relay stations -- increased considerably. But the moment arrived when it was no longer efficient to use ground devices, and that is when the idea of the 'Orbita' system arose and was implemented. In 1967, a 'Molniya' artificial communications satellite was launched, making it possible to relay television programs. Twenty 'Orbita' ground stations were built at that time. As far as the actual station is concerned, it consists of a large 12-meter antenna, a large building in which the equipment is housed. You can see the 'Orbita' system on this picture here." Zubarev holds up a photograph of an 'Orbita' station and continues:

"It is quite an expensive system, costing as much as R1.5-2 million, and naturally one can make efficient use of the station when it can serve a large number of the population. Well, naturally, the first 20 stations were built in towns with large populations and a very large distance from Moscow. Today, there are already 90 such stations. The next stage was the development and introduction, in 1976, of the 'Ekran' system. The setting up of the 'Ekran' system was made possible by the launch into geostationary orbit of an artificial satellite which had a considerably more powerful transmitting unit. Thanks to the capacity provided on board and a corresponding capacity on the ground, it proved possible, using a straightforward, multi-element wave-channel type antenna [mnogoelementnaya antenna tipa volnovoy kanal] -- here is the antenna on this photograph [Zubarev shows a photograph of dish antenna, pointing out the device that makes reception of signals from 'Ekran' possible] -- which receives the television signal with the simplest means. And so the receiving station itself was developed, the 'Ekran' station. An artificial satellite of the earth, located at longitude 99 degrees east, made it possible to feed a flow of capacity, or signals, one could say, to a territory amounting to around 9 million sq km. Over 2,500 such 'Ekran'-type stations have already been installed over this area."

"[Zubarev] Yes, on the territory of our country, on the territory of Siberia. This 'Ekran' system is only suitable for Siberia, and it is impossible to use it in the European part or the Far East, because of electromagnetic compatibility. That is, the 'Ekran' system itself can cause additional interference of installations functioning on the ground.

"It became appropriate to develop more up-to-date installations, simpler and cheaper ones, and the next system was the 'Moskva' system. Comparing the three systems -- the 'Orbita', 'Ekran,' and 'Moskva' systems -- one can say that the 'Moskva' system functions with, it needs a field intensity around 200 times smaller than the field intensity required for an ordinary television set. Thus, by using a straightforward parametric amplifier and a simple parabolic antenna, around 2.5 meters in diameter, it proved possible to receive and provide a high signal-noise ratio and to provide a correspondingly high quality in the reception of the television signal from an artificial satellite.

"To date, there are around 100 'Moskva' stations, and 'Moskva' is installed both in the European part and in areas of the Far East. Thus, thanks to the 'Orbita' system, the 'Ekran' system and the 'Moskva system we can already carry out transmissions of the First Central Program and also transmissions of the Second Program from Moscow.

"[Sevastyanov] What is the cost of the system -- the ground part and the reception part?

"[Zubarev] Well, the fact is that the cost of the receiving part is not great. I would put it at several tens of thousands.

"[Sevastyanov] Rubles?

"[Zubarev] Yes.

"[Sevastyanov] What are the prospects for the future in this sphere?

"[Zubarev] We are providing transmissions of central television programs even to remote areas of the country, the Pamirs for instance. But we now face the question of sending out national programs. The Pamirs want to watch programs from Dushabne. And so one must naturally develop facilities which will make it possible to provide reception of national programs for the population. And so, naturally, one might say that the next stage is the stage of the development of satellite communications systems in the 12 gigahertz band.

"[Sevastyanov] Well, I would just like to note that in our program of activity affirmed by the 26th party congress, the task of further improving space communications facilities is unambiguously and clearly laid down, and I would like to wish the many-thousand-strong collectives of the Ministry of Communications great success and good fortune in the implementation of these activities of ours, space included.

"[Zubarev] I would echo those thoughts -- to all who are involved in space communications."

KGB BORDER GUARDS OFFICIALS DISCUSS TASKS

Political Directorate Chief

PM021148 Moscow TRUD in Russian 28 May 83 p 2

[Interview with Major General V.S. Ivanov. chief of the USSR KGB Border Guard Troops Political Directorate, by TRUD Editorial Office, under the rubric "Today is Border Guards Day": "The Border"]

[Text] It was 65 years ago, in May 1918, that V.I. Lenin signed the RSFSR Decree "On Establishing the Border Guard." All these years the Chekist servicemen have vigilantly watched over the motherland's sacred borders.

Question: In the recently adopted law on the USSR State Border, it is described as a line defining the limits of our country's territory. Could you reveal what lies behind that concept?

Answer: A great deal lies behind it. For instance, the most unexpected contracts in physical and geographical terms: the high mountains of the Pamir and the marshes of the Polesye, the 40-degree heat of the Central Asian deserts and the [minus] 50-degree frosts of the Arctic Circle. There are some uninhabited islands where a soldier sometimes sees nobody but his colleagues in 2 years of service, and then there is the bustle of international airports, where border guards also serve.

But of course, the most important thing is our servicemen's tremendous responsibility for ensuring the country's security in one of the most crucial areas of the struggle against the class enemy. We have borders with 14 states. Where our neighbors are socialist community countries, all questions of safeguarding common sectors of the border are resolved in the closest collaboration.

It is a different matter where the USSR state border is also a military-political border -- between the two world systems, between socialism and capitalism. For servicemen serving there, the exacerbation of the international situation is no abstract concept. Indeed, just imagine. The U.S. Stars and Stripes flying over the American Little Diomede Island 4 km from our eastern most border post; supersonic Phantoms stuffed with missiles making reconnaissance flights along the shores of Chukotka, Kamchatka, the Kuriles, and Sakhalin; spy ships and nuclear submarines in constant attendance on the edge of Soviet waters in the Barents and Baltic Seas; radars pointed toward the USSR from the territory of NATO countries.

A U.S. warplane buzzed at low altitude the Soviet border ships "Dunay" and "Primorye"...

A violator ship, on being arrested, tried to ram a border guard ship....

Violators making an incursion into our territory provoked the border guards to use weapons....

At the inspection of a cargo brought in from abroad, anti-Soviet pamphlets and literature were again discovered among the boxes of equipment....

I have listed only a few of the reports we receive daily. This is, so to speak, the everyday working situation which characterizes the life of the border today.

Behind this lies sleepless nights for soldiers, seamen and officers, vigils on the stormy seas, difficult searches.

Question: In recent years the radar screen and the silhouette of a helicopter and a high-speed ship have become the symbol of the guard service. It is less and less common to see on posters the traditional soldier with a German shepherd dog, armed with binoculars and a submachinegun. Does this mean that the role of the person in protecting the border is receding into the background?

Answer: Rather the reverse: In conditions where the troops are becoming increasingly technical, the growing role of the person is emphasized. Metaphorically speaking, machines and instruments increase the productivity of the soldier's military labor, and thus his responsibility. The radar operator, the man on duty at the control panel of a signaling system, control a sector whose protection would formerly have required dozens of people. Machinery saves people nonproductive physical work and saves their time. But...only a person can render harmless a border violator he exposes.

Recently, in the Eastern Border District, the alarm group headed by Ensign M. Merkulov arrested a border violator at night, in difficult weather and mountain conditions, after an hour and a half of pursuit. The men were able to guess all the stranger's tricks in the darkness and did not allow him to break through to the rear.

Violators are usually arrested relatively quickly now and we do not usually suffer losses. This is a substantial indicator of the increased combat readiness of subunits. Of course, the provision of transport for border posts, the constant improvements in the tactics of operations by details, and the intensified training courses for personnel have their effect. At the same time the growth of the troops' operational and service potential is based mainly on our people's patriotism and their awareness of the seriousness of the situation in the world and on the border.

Considerable significance is attached to wide propaganda of the troops' combat and Chekist traditions. More than 200 heroes of the Soviet Union passed through the school of border guard service. Six of them were awarded that title in the postwar years -- years of peace for our country -- for courage displayed in the defense of the motherland's borders. Our people are familiar with Sergeant V. Safonov, Private First Class N. Reku, and Private G. Stepanov and F. Durkin, who distinguished themselves in fights with armed violators in our own day.

There is always room for courage on the border. Recently, for instance, Captain V. Negustor, chief of the Hero of the Soviet Union I. Aparin Border Post, found himself in a critical situation. During checking of the documents of three suspicious persons who had appeared on the border, one of them drew a pistol. Truck driver Private First Class Yu. Vevitskiy momentarily blinded the assailant with a searchlight beam. The stranger's second of confusion enabled the officer to knock the weapon out of his hand....

The enemy now operates circumspectly and perfidiously. He changes his shape, uses subterfuges, appears wherever -- according to his calculations -- he is least expected. The enemy can be outguessed by a person armed not only with hardware, but also with a sense of responsibility to the motherland for its security.

Question: This quality would appear to be particularly necessary at checkpoints. Is that so?

Answer: Not only there, of course. But it is people at checkpoints who have to deal most frequently with legal and semilegal methods of exerting a hostile influence on the part of the class enemy.

This year alone thousands of attempts by foreigners to make unofficial contacts with border guards have already been recorded. They try to give our people sops in the form of souvenirs, knickknacks, alcoholic drinks, money, and also "works" of a kind which make you want to wash your hands immediately after looking at them. The reason for the expression of "sympathy" toward border guards is the hope of obtaining from the soldiers some piece of information of interest to our "guests" and spreading provocative rumors.

Some people would like to use flattery to dispel our soldiers' professionally cautious attitude toward representatives of the world abroad and to utilize in their own interests the good will which is characteristic of Soviet people. The enterprise of ideological saboteurs and smugglers is really remarkable. It is a whimsical combination of hatred for socialism, mercenary interests, and brazenness. Thus, a representative of one foreign firm, in exchange for future "mutual understanding" in connection with smuggling operations, directly suggested that a young border guard officer start a "friendship" with one of his female employees. Another tourist entering our country with his family was found by officers V. Gayduk and Yu. Kalashnikov to have 6,000 copies of literature banned for importation to the USSR hidden behind false paneling in his minibus. He hoped to do business selling them. A third tried to take out some gold by wearing a belt manufactured from rolled metal.

Border guard seamen also have to withstand difficult tests at times. Thus, the ship commanded by officer G. Chistyakov spent several days escorting to port a foreign schooner arrested in Soviet waters. The whole gamut of psychological methods was used against the border guards on board: from flattery, bribery, blackmail and enforced political discussions to open threat. But the seamen did not compromise the lofty title of Soviet person by a single word or action.

Question: Border guard troops have always drawn strength from firm ties with the population, with our country's labor collectives. How are these ties developing now?

Answer: The Law on the USSR State Border not only enshrined the historically established traditions of participation by Soviet people in the protection of the motherland's borders, it also made it incumbent on state and public organizations and officials to constantly work to educate the working people in the spirit of high vigilance and to maintain organization and order in the border zone. Ties between military and labor collectives have become even closer. Hundreds of voluntary people's militia detachments, Komsomol operations detachments, and detachments of young friends of the border guards operate actively on the border. One in every six or seven violators of the border or the border regime is detained by local inhabitants or on the strength of their information.

During these May days a large new group of Soviet patriots have been awarded state and military awards for courage and resourcefulness in protecting the border. Dockworkers and shepherds, fishermen and forestry workers, students and schoolchildren today form a single formation with servicemen to watch over the inviolability of Soviet borders. Among them are tractor operator Nurakhmet Amanov, with whose help some "geologists" engaged in something which certainly was not prospecting work near the border were arrested, and driver Amiran Anashvili, who overcame armed violators. And the border guards do not remain in debt. At the most critical moments of the struggle against natural disasters and in the difficult days of the harvest they join ranks with the working people....

Chief of Staff Article

PM020904 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 May 83 First Edition p 2

[Article by Lieutenant General Yu. Neshumov, chief of staff of the USSR KGB Border Guards: "Guarding the Fatherland's Borders"]

[Excerpts] At the present stage, service in the Border Guards takes place under the conditions of a sharply exacerbating military and political situation. Counting on strength and on attaining military superiority, bellicose circles in the United States and other NATO countries are creating hotbeds of military tension, striving to bring them closer to the Soviet Union's borders, and are attempting to carry out intelligence and other subversive activity on a large scale. Attempts to carry out ideological subversions across the borders are becoming more frequent.

Nevertheless, as Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has emphasized, "the attempts to 'strangle" socialism collapsed even at the time when the Soviet state was just about getting up on its feet.... Nothing more will come out of this today, either."

The Communist Party and the Soviet Government are showing constant concern and attention to ensure the reliable protection and defense of our borders.

In our times the Border Guards have everything they need to execute successfully the responsible tasks assigned to them. They are supplied with modern weapons, combat and specialized hardware, and efficient electronic-optical [elektronno-opticheskiy] equipment. The provision of technical equipment has substantially altered the tactics of the Border Guards and the forms and methods of their service.

Numerous attempts by special organs and ideological centers in NATO countries to organize illegal infiltration by violators, ideological subversions, smuggling activities and other hostile actions across the state border have been successfully blocked in the current year.

Deeply conscious of their responsibility for protecting the state border, the commanding officers, staffs and political organs persistently improve the combat readiness of troops. This is achieved through a complete range of organizational, training, educational, material, technical and other measures. Nevertheless, what has been achieved is not the limit and, evaluating our work from the viewpoint of the stipulations of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum, the peculiarities of today's complex situation, and the requirements of the USSR KGB leadership, we see realistic possibilities and ways to further strength the protection of the state border and improve the combat readiness of troops and the training and education of personnel.

The harsh reality of our times raises the reliable defense of the Soviet borders to the level of a most important task within the system of ensuring the country's security. Under these conditions, the passing of the law "On the USSR State Borders" by the Seventh Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, which came into force 1 March of this year, was an act of political significance. The law defines the protection of the state borders as a most important and immutable part of the defense of the socialist fatherland. It proceeds from the Leninist principles of inviolability of frontiers, peaceful settlement of disputes, mutual renunciation of the use of force, and sovereign equality, which underlie our mutual relations with contiguous countries and have been strictly observed since the first days of the Soviet state's existence.

The Law on the USSR State Border obliges the soldiers to maintain constant readiness for decisive measures to cut short any attempts to violate the borders and vests in the Border Guards the necessary rights for this purpose.

It is pointed out in the law that the defense of the USSR state border takes place with the active participation of Soviet citizens. The experience of many years shows that the ties with working people are of invaluable significance for the Border Guards in their service duties.

The inhabitants of border regions, manifesting high political vigilance, constantly help the Border Guards in their service and in applying the border regimen. Many Soviet citizens proudly wear "For Excellence in the Defense of the USSR State Border" medals which they have earned.

The Soviet Border Guards have always been linked in fraternal combat cooperation with the soldiers of the Soviet Army and Navy and the servicemen of the USSR MVD organs and troops.

The Soviet Border Guards are also strengthening their friendship with the border guards of the socialist community countries. This provides a firm barrier blocking the way to the intrigues of imperialist secret services and helps mutual enrichment in the cause of organizing the service, political education and combat training of personnel.

Reviewing the path we have covered, we mention with profound gratitude our valiant veterans who have written glorious pages in the combat annals of the Border Guards. Today, just as always, the Border Guards are on combat service and assure the party and the people that they will reliably ensure the inviolability of our fatherland's sacred borders.

GORSHKOV ADDRESSES NAVY POLITICAL SESSION

PM020931 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 May 83 First Edition p 2

[Rear Admiral A. Steblyanko report: "Exchange of Work Experience"]

[Text] Sessions of leading personnel from the Navy's political organs have been held in Moscow. Admiral P.V. Medvedev, member of the Military Council and chief of the Navy Political Directorate, delivered a report on questions of improving work by the Navy's political organs in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the November (1982) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and of the directions by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Comrades R.N. Likhvonin, V.I. Panin, A.I. Korniyenko, A.M. Korovin, V.G. Kalinin, and others who addressed the sessions exchanged experience in party political work, in ensuring the vanguard role of communists in the mastering of modern equipment and weapons, in raising vigilance and combat readiness, and in strengthening military discipline.

The participants in the session were addressed by Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, commander in chief of the Navy.